BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXV.] . .SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1825. [NUMBER 1734.

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a refereuce.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

MINUTE OF COUNCIL, 7TH NOVEMBER 1825.

HENRY MERITON Esq. having solicited the permission of the Government to return to his Native Country for the benefit of his health, and requested that his resignation of the office of Superintendent of the Honorable Company's Marine may be considered to have effect from the date of the final departure of the Ship James Sibbald from Bombay, the Honorable the Governor in Council in complying with his request embraces the opportunity to express the high sense that is entertained by Government of the extraordinary zeal and activity with which he has discharged his important duties, and of the undeviating rectitude and anxiety for the Public interests by which he has been actuated in every part of his official conduct.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

D. GREENHILL
Act. Sec. to Govt.

KEMPT AND CO.

RESPECTFULLY intimate, that the Sale by auction at the MOUNT HOUSE, will be continued this day.

The sale will commence positively at 11 o'clock A M.

Bombay, 19th Nov. 1825.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL Sell by Auction, at 4 o'clock [illegible], of Wednesday the 23d [illegible] GALOWS, (Pitched on the Esplanade,) belonging to the Estate of the late Colonel COWPER.

The Bungalows, are known to be of the best materials and workmanship.

Pitched in the Compound, some excellent Tents, double and single poled with Routies.

Bombay, 19th Nov. 1825.

કેમપટ તથા ઝમપની

બુધવારને દીને તારીખ ૨૩ મી આગ્રે મહીનાની એ નાળલા પોકોરનો ઝલાઝ ૪ નો બાકેર લીલાંડુ ઝરીને વેચશે શારો પોલો તથા ચુઠરો બંગલો ઝરનલ ક્રપરવાલો વેચ શે એ મેદાનમાં ઉભો કીધેલોછે અને એ મરનાર ઝરનલ ક્રુપરની મીલકતમાંનોછે અને શારા શામાંનનો તથા શારી ઝારી ગરીનોછે *

એ બંગલાને ઉદમાં ઉભો કીધેલોછે *

કોરાએક શારા તંબુઓ બે તથા એક પુલનો રાવટીઓ રાહેછે *

તા. ૧૯ મી નવેમબર ૧૮૨૫

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, on Wednesday the 30th Inst. at their Room,

The effects of Captain Geo. Melville (of the 1st Regt of Cavalry,) deceased.

Consisting of two fine Chargers, a Canteen with every requisite, fitted up in England: as the deceased was an officer of experience, every thing necessary and nothing superfluous, compose its contents If a fair offer is made, the contents of the case will not be divided, otherwise it will be sold in portions.

A pair of Superior Double Barrelled Pistols, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c.

In short a complete equipment for a Cavalry officer.

AT NOON WILL BE PUT UP,

Belonging to the Estate, a young Bull [illegible]

Bombay, 19th Nov. 1825.

MESSRS. KEMPT AND CO.

BEG to announce that they have for sale at their shop the following CHARTS and DIRECTORIES by Captain JAMES HORSBURGH—and that copies are also procurable at the office of Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO.

Directories 1st and 2 vols. bound each	Rs. 50
Ditto—1st vols half bound	25
Ditto—2d do.——do.	25
Memoirs	5
Marine Surveying	4
Charts of Hindoostan	7
Do.—Bashee Islands	3
Do.—Malacca Straits 1st sheet	4
Do—Do—Do.—2d—Do	4
Do.—Bintang Island	4
Do.—China Sea 1st Sheet	8
Do—Do.——2d Do	3
Do—Bombay Harbour	7
Do.—Eastern Peninsula & Islands	7
Do.—North Atlantic	6
Do.—South Do	6
Do.—Maldiva Islands	3
Do.—Indian Ocean	7
Do—Arabian Sea	7
Do—Goa River	7
Do—Gough's Islands	3
Do—Bird Islands	3
Do.—Strait of Sanda	6
Do.—Do.—of Banca	6
Do—Carimata Passage	6
Do.—Channels and Islands at S. W. Part of China Sea	7
Do—China Sea New Chart 1st sheet.	7
Do—Do.——Do.——2d—Do.	7
Do.—of 1st Sheet a new Chart of the Eastern Passage to China	7
Do.—new Charts [illegible]	

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY, and TUESDAY, next, the 21st and 22d Instant,

THE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c.

BELONGING TO

G. L. Prendergast Esq

PROCEEDING TO EUROPE,

At his Residence in Dady's Buildings.

CONSISTING of Plate, Plated Ware, Glass and Queen's Ware, Tables, Chairs, Couches, Wardrobes and Book Cases, Large Bedsteads with Bedding, Chandeliers, Wallshades, Lamps, Large Pier and Cheval Glasses, Statues, Pedestals for ditto, a Grand Pianoforte by Broadwood, a Table Clock by Maccabe, Persian and Cambay Carpets, Books, Wine in Pipe and Bottles, Beer, &c &c

AT 12 o'Clock on the first day's sale, will be put up an Elegant Europe built Barouche Landau, with a pair of Superior Grey Horses, and Harness, complete, also a Europe built Curricle with a pair of High Cast Horses, and Harness complete.

N. B The above may be seen at any time before the sale.

Terms of sale Cash, and the lots to be taken away immediately.

Bombay, 19th Nov. 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL
On MONDAY the 21st Instant,
AT 12 o'CLOCK,

AN Arab Saddle Horse with Saddle and Bridle complete, the Property of an Officer deceased.

Bombay, 19th Nov. 1825.

FIRST

Calcutta Lottery

OF 1826.

TICKETS in the above LOTTERY are on Sale at the Office of Messrs. ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH AND CO. at Rs. 120 each.

[illegible] *Row, 19th Nov.* 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY the 8th Instant,

THE Effects of the late Lieutenant WHITAKER, of the 16th Regiment, consisting of Wearing Apparel two Saddle Horses, a white Terrier Bitch and Sundry other Articles.

Bombay, 19th Nov 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL BY AUCTION,

On THURSDAY next, the 24th Inst.

A VARIETY of Articles of Household Furniture, Glass and Earthenware, Japan and Tutanag Dish Covers &c. Garden Tools, Grasshopper Springs for a Carriage, Quoits, Hogspears, &c.

French Claret, a small quantity of Brandy and Madeira.

Peppermint, Windsor Soap, Tooth Brushes, Shoe Ditto, Glass Candlesticks, Cut Tumblers, and Goblets and Sundry other articles.

AT HALF PAST 12 o'CLOCK

A single poled Tent.

Meadows Street, 19th November 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,

On SATURDAY next, the 26th Instant,

AT 4 o'CLOCK
IN THE AFTERNOON.

A HANDSOME [illegible]

BURTHEN about 70 Candies, BRIG RIGGED, and fitted up in superior stlyle, well found in Stores, and adapted for going to any part of the Coast. She is now laying by the Apollo Bunder.

Meadows Street, 18th Nov. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST OPENED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A CASE OF
ELEGANT

DRAB HATS,

CONSISTING of Gentlemen's most fashionable and Sovereign Merton Down hats, youths and Boys ditto.

At moderate Prices.

Meadows Street, 19th Nov. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
ELEGANT FRENCH GILT

VASES,

WITH

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS

PRICE RUPEES 75 TO 200
PER PAIR.

Meadows Street, 19th Nov. 1825.

T. FERRAR,

HAS this day opened and exposed for Sale, at his Warehouse, for Ready Money, an Invoice of superior Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, consisting of Ladys' Bonnets Richly trimmed with Feathers and Ribbands, Girls do. neatly trimmed with Ribbands, and Boys plain Straw-Hats.

Cardiff Castle, Nov. 19th 1825.

FOR SALE

A FEW Hogsheads of Stein and Sim's PALE ALE, imported per Ship Ceres, at ninety Rupees per Hhd.

The last importation of this Ale was highly approved of, and esteemed by many equal to Hodgson's.

Apply at the office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER, and Co.

Bombay, 19th No[illegible]

FOR SALE

A VERY fine four oared Clinker CUTTER, built in His Majesty's Dockyard at Deptford for the Commissioner, Length 21½ Feet Breadth 5½ Feet

Apply at the office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER, and Co.

Bombay, 19th Nov. 1825.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Interest of Mr. JOHN BAX, in the Firm of Messrs. SHOTTON MALCOLM AND CO. terminated on the 31st ultimo.

Bombay, 19th November 1825.

FIRST

Calcutta Lottery,

OF 1826.

TICKETS in the above Lottery are on Sale at the office of Messrs. PRINSEP & Co. at Rs. 120 each.

Bombay, 19th November 1825.

TO BE PUBLISHED BY SUBSCRIPTION,

IN ONE QUARTO VOLUME, PRICE 25 RUPEES,

MEMOIRS of ZEHIR-ED-DIN MUHAMMED BABER. Emperor of Hindustan, King of Farghana, Samerkand, Kabul, &c. written by himself, in the Taghatai Turki and translated, [illegible] by JOHN LEYDEN, M. D. Secretary [illegible] troduction; together with a Map of the Countries between the Oxus and Jaxartes, and a Memoir regarding its construction, by CHARLES WADDINGTON, Esq. of the East India Company's Engineers.

The proved authenticity of this work—the character of its Royal author—the description of cotemporary princes and chiefs, and of the nobles and leaders attached at different periods to his court and army—the account he occasionally gives of the princesses and high-born ladies of Tartary—his observations on the geography, natural history, and productions of that country, and of India, combine to give a singular interest to this volume, which is written in a style at once plain and unaffected This is very unusual in oriental productions; but Baber preserved, through every vicissitude of his extraordinary life, the manly simplicity of a Tartar chief.

The translation of this Memoir was left in an imperfect state by the late DR. LEYDEN. It has not only been finished by MR. ERSKINE, but additions have been made to it of very great value. The book is to be published for the sole benefit of Dr. Leyden's aged parents.

Subscriptions will be received by Messrs. SHOTTON, MALCOLM and Co

*** *Subscribers are requested to send their names as soon as possible, as no more Copies will be printed than are ordered.*

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

FROM Mr. HIGGS'S Stable two SPANIEL DOGS Red and White spotted: any person who may bring the same to Mr. H. will receive a reward of 10 Rupees each, but should they be found in the possession of any person after this Publication they will be prosecuted according to Law.

Bombay, 19th November 1825.

Advertisement.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS SHARPE, whilst Senior Officer in charge of the 8th Regt. N. I. having taken charge of the effects of GODIN ELLIS late [illegible] Ensign in the H. C. 7th Regiment N. who was killed in action, and disposed the same by Public Outcry, has after charging servants wages and all Regim debts, remitted the balance viz. dred and Twenty three Rupees, 2 87 reas (623 2 87) to the Sub at Bombay.

Head Quarters Ahmu[illegible] Octob[illegible]

Passage to London.

THE SHIP

CERES,

OF 350 TONS

CAPTAIN D. WARREN,

WILL sail for London the first week in December. This vessel is neatly fitted up for the accommodation and comfort of Passengers.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER, & Co.

Bombay, 19*th Nov.* 1825.

FOR PASSAGE

TO

ENGLAND,

THE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP

CUMBRIAN,

OF 720 TONS REGISTER,

JOHN CLARKSON.

COMMANDER,

BEING daily expected from China, will positively Sail for London on or about the 15th December. This Ship is expressly fitted up for Passengers and carries a Surgeon. Plans of her Cabins may be seen, and further particulars known, on application to Messrs REMINGTON, CRAWFORD and CO

Bombay, 15*th November* 1825.

For Passage to England,

THE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP

HANNAH,

Capt. Thomas Shepherd,

(Of the Honorable Company's Service.)

WILL positively Sail on the 15th of December; is provided with an experienced Surgeon, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, of which particulars may be learned an application to Captain SHEPHERD at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

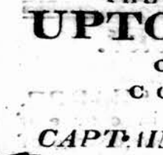
Bombay, 17*th November*, 1825.

PASSAGE TO LONDON,

OF 700 TONS BURTHEN,

John L. Studd,

COMMANDER,



WILL sail for London on the 25th proximo, and will touch at the Cape of Good Hope, should a sufficient number of Passengers offer.

The Maitland carries a Surgeon, and has elegant accommodations; plans of which may be seen and particulars known at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 19*th Nov.* 1825.

PASSAGE TO LONDON

DIRECT,

THE FINE FAST SAILING SHIP

SARAH,

530 TONS BURTHEN,

THOMAS BOWEN,

COMMANDER;

Is expected to arrive in all this month, or beginning of the next month, and will sail again for London in or about three weeks after her such arrival, having all her cargo engaged. This ship is elegantly fitted for the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.

Plans of the Cabins, and particulars known. on application to FRAMJEE CAWASJEE, at his Office.

Bombay, 19*th Nov.* 1825.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO ENGLAND,

THE FINE TEAK SHIP

UPTON CASTLE,

OF 600 TONS,

COMMANDED

BY

CAPTAIN JOHN THACKER,

(OF THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S SERVICE)

IS expected to arrive here about the 20th November, and will sail for London early in January.

Upton Castle is elegantly fitted up for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 19*th Nov.* 1825.

Freight for Calcutta.

THE SHIP

ELIZA,

D. OLIVER,

COMMANDER,

WILL Sail for the above Port in a few days. For freight apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE, at his Office.

Bombay, 19*th November* 1825.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT BARTHOLOMEW RAZIR having on the 1st of October 1824, contracted and Received loan of the sum of Bombay Rupees Fifteen Thousand (15000) as per retro Mortgage Bond bearing the Signature of EDMOND COBB MORGAN Esq. attorney at Law as subscribing witness, together with all the original deeds of conveyance of the herein after mentioned state wherein he hath mortgaged his three HOUSES, situate within the Town walls of Bombay, and one part situate without the Town walls of Bombay, at or near the Auguiary of DadySet Nesservanjee Ifany person or persons, lend any money upon the above estate the same shall be null.

Bombay, 7*th Nov.* 1825.

A CARD.

MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY Boree, has the pleasure to acquaint his customers, both at the Presidency and abroad, and the public at large, that he has just received per Brig John Biggar, Captain Blair, from England, and by the French Ship Le Madras, Captain Pieck, from Bordeaux, an assortment of fashionable English and French MILLINERY, of the latest and superior patterns, amongst which are the following articles; Satin of all colours, very handsome Flowered and Plain Gauze for Dress; Satin and Sarsnet Ribbon, of various sorts and fashions; Rich Lace Gowns ready made, Silk Gown Pieces of different colours: Blond Net Dress with Satin Borders and flowers of various beautiful patterns; artificial flowers in bunches and reeds of very rich and beautiful color and pattern; Silk Cords, Buttons and Purlings of all colours, proposed for sale at their shops in Church Lane, immediately under Messrs Lugrin and Son's, and opposite to Messrs. W Nicol and Co. Ladies and Gentlemen at the outstations are requested to send their orders at their earliest convenience, to which due attention will be paid, and expeditiously executed.

Bombay, 19*th November* 1825.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT SHAIK EBRAIM BIN ABDOO RAHIMON Subedar of Bombay Mahomedan having purchased of TUCKERJEE JAMESJEE a MESSUAGE TENEMENT or DWELLING HOUSE with the GROUND situate without the Fort walls at Bendy Bazar for certain sum of Money; any person or persons having any claim, or demand, or being otherwise interested therein, he or they are hereby requested to make known the same to the PURCHASER within fourteen days from the date hereof or else they will be precluded therein.—Dated this 18th of November 1825.

જાહેર•ખબર

ખબર•દીએાથી•આપીએેયંે જંમશેદજી•શેારાબજીએે•હેારમજજી•પરાં મજી•પારેાથી•એેક•ધેકેરનેા•અરધેા•ભાગ• એેનેા•બપાવેા•નાંમે•ઢાવશજી•એેદલજીનેા• આપેલેા•અરધેા•ભાગ•વેચાતેા•રૂા•૧૫૭૫ વાશતે•લીધેાછે—એે•ધેકેર•શ્રી•ઢેાટમાં • ઢાવશજી•પટેલનાં•મેહેાલામાંછે—એે•ઉપર હરએેક•લેાક•અગાર•લેાઢેાનેા•દાવેા•અગાર•લે હેલ•અગાર•ઢેાજનેા•ભાગ•પેાચતેા•હેાએેતેા તે•ઘણીએાએે•આજથી•દીન ૧૪ ની•મુદતમાં •આવીને•ખરીદદારને•જાહેર•ઢરે—તે આરપઢી•ઢેાજનેા•દાવેા•ઢગુલ•ઢરશે•નઢી

તારીખ ૧૮ મી•નવેમબર ૧૮૨૫

Advertisement.

VUNDRAVANDASS AMBERCHUND Bhunsally, has this day Contracted with PESTONJEE and HORMOSJEE EDULJEE Parsee Merchants, to dispose of a Spot of GROUND situated in Hanoomon Street, within the Town Walls of Bombay in the neighbourhood of Manockjee Hurjee Watchmaker, any Person or Persons having Mortgage or other Claims or Inheritable Right on the same are hereby requested to make the same known to the above PURCHASERS or to EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, at their Shop in Meadow Street within fourteen days from the date hereof or otherwise the same will not be afterwards attended to

Bombay, 19*th November* 1825.

જાહેર•ખબર

વંનદરાવંનદાશ•અંમબરચંદ•લંનશાલીએે પારશી•પેશ્ર્નનજી•તથા•હેારમજજી•એેદલ જી•વેપારીનેા•ખાલી•જગેાનેા•ઢરઢેા•એેક• વેચાતેા•આપવાનુ•શાટુ•ઢીધુંછે—એે•જગેા શ્રી•ઢેાટમાં•હનમાંન•ની•શેરીમાં•માંણેકજી હીરજી•ધડીઆલી•ની•પડેાશમાંછે—એે•ઉપ ર•હરએેક•લેાક•અગાર•લેાઢેાનેા•ગીરવી• દાવેા•અગાર•ભીન્નુ•લેહેલ•અગાર•વારશેા• પેાચતેા•હેાએેતેા•તે•ઘણીએાએે•આજથી• દીન ૧૪ ની•મુદતમાં•આવીને•ખરીદદારેા નેા•અગાર•એેનેા•ની•એેદલજી•ખરશેદજીનાં• છેાઢરાંઓની•મીડેા•હાશટરીટ•ની•દુઢાંનમાં જાહેર•ઢરે—તેઆરપઢી•ઢેાજનેા•દાવેા•ઢ ઢુલ•ઢરશે•નઢી *

તારીખ ૧૮ મી•નવેમબર ૧૮૨૫

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT JAMSETJEE SORABJEE having purchased a HOUSE of HORMUSJEE FRAMJEE of his one moiety or half share therein, which descended from his Grandfather CAWASJEE EDULJEE to him, for the sum of Rupees 1575, situate within the Town walls of Bombay in the Cowasjee Patell's street, any person or persons having any claim or demand upon the said premises, are hereby required to give notice to BYRAMJEE COWASJEE, [illegible] at his Shop [illegible] Gunbhaiwala at [illegible] ded therein—Dated 15th November 1825.

જાહેર•ખબર

ખબર•દીએાથી•આપીએેયંે જંમશેદજી•શેારાબજીએે•હેારમજજી•પરાં મજી•પારેાથી•એેક•ધેકેરનેા•અરધેા•ભાગ• એેનેા•બપાવેા•નાંમે•ઢાવશજી•એેદલજીનેા• આપેલેા•અરધેા•ભાગ•વેચાતેા•રૂા•૧૫૭૫ વાશતે•લીધેાછે—એે•ધેકેર•શ્રી•ઢેાટમાં • ઢાવશજી•પટેલનાં•મેહેાલામાંછે—એે•ઉપર હરએેક•લેાક•અગાર•લેાઢેાનેા•દાવેા•અગાર•લે હેલ•અગાર•ઢેાજનેા•ભાગ•પેાચતેા•હેાએેતેા તે•ઘણીએાએે•આજથી•દીન ૧૪ ની•મુદ તમાં•આવીને•ખરીદદારને•જાહેર•ઢરે—તે આરપઢી•ઢેાજનેા•દાવેા•ઢગુલ•ઢરશે•નઢી

તારીખ ૧૮ મી•નવેમબર ૧૮૨૫

Advertisement.

WE MUCCONDJEE GOZERSETT SON and Company of Bombay Hindoos Landlords of the Piece or Parcel of the Oart called or known by the name of Dhunowry or Ambapoor and which formerly belonged to Husson Luccree and were purchased by us in the year 1815 situate lying and being within the Town Walls of Bombay do hereby give notice to the persons whose names appear at the foot of this advertisement such persons Respectively being Tenants to and under us and Occupiers of certain lands and grounds within the said Oart belonging to us and on which the Houses and buildings respectively occupied by the said Persons now stand and for which said land or ground the said respective Tenants are bound to pay to us the Ground Rents arising therefrom, That if any one of such Tenants and occupiers their or either of their heirs or Representatives shall or may hereafter sell or assign or cause to be sold or assigned the materials of the House or Houses or other buildings respectively occupied by them as aforesaid to any person or persons whomsoever without having first obtained permission in writing from us or the survivors or survivor of us for that purpose upon such terms and conditions as we shall think proper to prescribe we shall forthwith take legal proceedings against any piso[illegible] or persons who shall or may after the aid[illegible] notice think proper to purchase or [illegible] occupation of any of the said Houses or other buildings for the purpose of ejecting them from the possession thereof.

EAST.

COWASJEE PATELL ROAD.

1 Hormusjee Bhiccajee,
2 Rustomjee Jejeebhoy,
3 Cursetjee Manockjee,
4 Burzorjee Dorabjee,
5 Merwanjee Manockjee,
6 Manockboy widow of Cowasjee,
7 Pestonjee Bhiccajee,

WEST.

BARBER LANE.

1 Cursetjee Hirjee,
2 Jamsetjee Coonverjee,
3 Sorabjee Bhoolah,
4 Cursetjee Camah,
5 Coonverjee Ruttonjee.
6 Hormusjee Bomanjee,
7 Nowrojee Hormusjee,
8 Dhunjee Bhimah,
9 Cowasjee Rustomjee,
10 Bomanjee Byramjee,
11 Merwanjee Nowrojee,
12 Cawasjee Jamsetjee,

NORTH.

1 Manockjee Sorabjee,
2 Womah Canjee,
3 Framjee Eduljee,
4 Nowrojee Muncherjee,
5 Hormusjee Eduljee,
6 Tackeerah Rustomjee,
7 Rustomjee Muncherjee,
8 Jamsetjee Dorabjee,

SOUTH.

1 Sorabjee Manockjee,
2 Nathoo Pilloo Coley,
3 Framjee Pestonjee,
4 Hormusjee Bomanjee,
5 Pestonjee Bomanjee,
6 Rustomjee Jeevanjee,
7 Auderjee Jewanjee,
8 Bhugwan Mittah Carpenter,
9 Echaram Laddah Carpenter,

Bombay, 18*th day of Nov.* 1825.

જાહેર•ખબર

ઢમે•મંઢનજી•ઔંજરશેઢ•તથા•છેાઢરા• તથા•ઢંપની•શ્રી•ંબુભઇવાલા•ઢીન ઢુ•લેાઢેા છે•એે•લેાઢેા•વાડી•ધનવડી•અગાર•અમભા પુર•ની•જમીનનેા•ઢરનંદારછે—એે•વાડી આગાલ•ઢરાંન•મુઢરી•ની•ઢતી•તે•અમેાએે લીધીછે—એે•વાડી•શ્રી•ંબુભઇનાં•ઢેાટમાં છે—એે•વાશતે•શરવે•લેાઢેા•જે•ઘણીનાં • ઢેાલ•નાંમછે•તે•ઘણીઓને•જાહેર•ઢરીને ખબર•આપીએેચ•ઢાંએેજે•એે•લેાઢેા•ઢમા રા•લેાએેલાડુત•એે•વાડીમાંનાંછે•ને•એે•લે ઢેાનાં•એે•વાડી•ની•જમીન•ઉપર•ધેકેરેા• અગાર•અમલાઓછે•એે•ધેકેરવાલાઓ•પેાત પેાતા•ની•જમીનનુ•ચરતુ•લેાએેલાડુ•ઢમુને આપવા•શારુ•ઢમારા•બંધાનમાંછે—તે•શારુ ઢરએેઢ•લેાઢ•એે•લેાએેલાડાવાલા•અગાર• તેનાં•વારશેા•અગાર•માલેઢેા•પેાતાનાં•ધેકેર અગાર•ધેકેરેા•અગાર•અમલાઓ•જે•ઘણી ઓનાં•તાબામાં•હેાએે•તે•ઘણીઓએે•આજ પઢી•ઢેાજને•વેચવુ•અગાર•આપવુ•અગાર• લખી•આપવુ•હેાએેતેા•તે•ઘણીઓએે•પેહે લેથી•ઢમારી•પાશેથી•ઢુંઢમ•લખાવી•લેવેા અગાર•ઢમારી•પઢી•જેઢેાજ•ઢમારેા•માલેઢ અગાર•જેઢેાજ•ઘણી•થાએે•તેની•પાશેથી• એે•લેાઢેાએે•જેઢંજ•ઢમારી•શાઢિ•બેાલી • હેાએે•તેજ•રીતેનેા•ઢુંઢમ•તે•ઢમારા•માલે ઢ•અગાર•જેઢેાજ•ઘણી•થાએે•તેની•પાશે થી•લખાવી•લેવેા—અને•જે•લેાઢેા•આએે• ખબર•જાહેર•થએેઆ•પઢી•જેઢેાજ•એે• વાડીમાંનાં•ધેકેરેા•અગાર•અમલાઓ•વેચા તા•લજને•તાબામાં•લેશે•તે•બાબત•ઢમુને જે•શારુ•નજરમાં•આવશે•તેવી•રીતેથી • શરઢારમાં•ઢરીઆદી•ઢરીને•તે•મીલઢતે માંથી•તેનાંઓને•બાહાર•ઢાડીશ્રુ *

ઢુગમન•દરેા•ઢુપર

ઢાવશજી•પટેલનાં•રશાતા•ઢુપર

૧ હેારમજજી•ભીખાજી *
૨ રશટંમજી•જીજીભાજ *
૩ ખરશેદજી•માંણેકજી *
૪ ભરજેારજી•દેારાબજી *
૫ મેકેરવાંનજી•[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

આઠમેન•દશા•ઉપર

ઉજાંમની•શેરીમાં

૧ ખરશેદજી•ફીરજી *
૨ જંમશેદજી•ધુવરજી *
૩ શીરાબજી•ભુલા *
૪ ખરશેદજી•ધામા *
૫ ધુવરજી•રટનજી *
૬ ફોરમજજી•બમંનજી *
૭ નવરોજજી•ફોરમજજી *
૮ ધનજી•ભીમા *
૯ ધાવશજી•રશટંમજી *
૧૦ બમંનજી•ભેફરાંમજી *
૧૧ મેફરવાંનજી•નવરોજજી *
૧૨ ધાવશજી•જંમશેદજી *

ઉભાર•દશા•ઉપર

૧ માંણેધજી•શીરાબજી *
૨ પોમા•ધાંનજી *
૩ ધરાંમજી•એદલજી *
૪ નવરોજજી•મંનચેરજી *
૫ ફોરમજજી•એદલજી *
૬ ધકીરા•રશટંમજી *
૭ રશટંમજી•મંનચેરજી *
૮ જંમશેદજી•દોરાબજી *

દખણ•દશા•ઉપર

૧ શીરાબજી•માંણેધજી *
૨ નકુ•પીલુ•ફોલી *
૩ ધરામજી•પેશટંનજી *
૪ ફોરમજજી•બમંનજી *
૫ પેશટંનજી•બમંનજી *
૬ રશટંમજી•જીવંનજી *
૭ આદરજી•જીવંનજી *
૮ શ્રુઠાર•ભગવાંન•મીઠા *
૯ શ્રુઠાર•જીજીબાંમ•લાધા *

તા• ૧૯ મી•નવેમબર ૧૮૨૫

Advertisement.

PURSUANT to a Decree on the Equity side of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay bearing date the 24th day of February 1812, made in a Cause wherein JOSEPH DE SILVA, as well on behalf of himself and NICHOLAO DE SILVA his Nephew, a minor, as all other the Creditors of JOSEPH VENTURA MONTANO, late of Lisbon deceased, who shall come in and contribute to the expenses of the suit are the Complainants; and WILLIAM KENNEDY Administrator of JOSEPH VENTURA MONTANO, deceased, NICHOLAO DE LIMA E SOUZA, ROZARIO DE QUADROS and ANNA MARIA DE SOUZA Executors and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the late SIR MIGUEL DE LIMA E SOUZA, deceased, are the Defendants, and revived by order of Court bearing date the 4th day of November 1822 at the Suit of SIR ROGER DE FARIA the Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said JOSEPH DE SILVA deceased, against REGINALDO CAETANO DE NORONHA the Administrator of the said JOSEPH VENTURA MONTANO deceased and the said ROZARIO DE QUADROS and ANNA MARIA DE SOUZA the Surviving Executor and Executrix of the said SIR MIGUEL DE LIMA E SOUZA deceased, the Creditors of the said JOSEPH VENTURA MONTANO deceased, the intestate in the said Decree named, who died at Lisbon some time in or about the month of August 1807 are to come in by themselves, or their solicitors, and prove their debts before the Master of this Court at his Chambers in Rampart Row at Bombay aforesaid, on or before the first day of February 1826, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

W. A AND E. C. MORGAN,
SOLICITORS.

Bombay, 12th November 1825.

AVISO.

EM virtude do Decreto da Honoravel Corte de Recorder de Bombaim da data de 24 de Fevereiro de 1812 feita huma [illegible] na qual JOSEPH DE SILVA tanto [illegible] si mesmo e NICOLAO DE [illegible] idade menor como [illegible] JOSEPH TANO ja defunto, NICOLAO DE LIMA e SOUZA, ROZARIO DE QUADROS e ANNA MARIA DE SOUZA Testamenteiros e Testamenteira do Testamento e ultima vontade do SR. MIGUEL DE LIMA e SOUZA, ja defunto são Defendentes, e renovado por ordem da Corte da data de 4 de Novembro de 1822 na cauza do SR. ROGERIO DE FARIA Testamenteiro do Testamento do ditto defunto JOSEPH DE SILVA, contra REGINALDO CAETANO DE NORONHA Administrador do ditto defunto JOSEPH VENTURA MONTANO e o ditto ROZARIO DE QUADROS e ANNA MARIA DE SOUZA Testamenteiro e Testamenteira sobreviventes do ditto defunto MIGUEL DE LIMA e SOUZA, os Acredores do ditto defunto JOSEPH VENTURA MONTANO o abintestado nomeado no ditto Decreto, quem falleceo em Lisboa no mez de Agosto de 1807 devem comparecer por elles mesmos ou por seus Sollicitadores e provar suas dividas perante o Master desta Corte em seu Escritorio no Rampart Row em Bombaim ao ou antes do primeiro do mez de Fevereiro de 1826 ou em falta do que serão peremptoriamente excluidos do beneficio do ditto Decreto.

W. A. & E. C. MORGAN,
SOLLICITADORES.

જાહેર•ખબર

તારીખ ૨૪ મી•ફેબરવારી ૧૮૧૨ ને• દીને•શ્રી•ચુંબજજની•નાંમદાર • રીકારડર • ફોરટમાંથી•જજીબુજટી•શાજડની•દીકરી•એ ક•ધજજ્યા•બાજે•થાજ્છે•તેમાં•જુજેશક• દે•શીલવા•પોતાની•તરફથી•તથા•પોતા નો•બાલક•ભતરીજો•નાંમે•નીકલો • દે• શીલવાની•તરકથી•તથા•શ્રી•લીશબંન • વાલો•મરનાર•જુજેશક•વેનતુરા•મુનતાનો નાં•શરવે•માંગણારાઓની•તરકથી • કરી આદી•કરનારછે•તે•માંગણારાઓ•દીકરી થી•આવીને•કરીઆદીનાં•ખરચમાં•શામેલ થાએ—તથા•વીલીઅમ•ફેનીદી•મરનાર• જુજેશક•વેનતુરા•મુનતાનોનો•વકીલછે— તથા•મરનાર•શર•મીગલ•દે•લીમાજ•શી જાનાં•છેલા•વીલનાં•વકીલો•નીકલો•દે•લી માજ શીજા • તથા•રોજારીઓ•દે• કુઆ દરોશ • તથા•છેલા•વીલની•વકીલાટંન•આ ના•મરીઆ•દે•શીજા•એ•શરવે•લોકો•જ વાબ•દેનારછે * તારીખ ૪ થી•નવેમબ ર ૧૮૨૨ ને•દીને•શર•રાજર•દે•ફેરીઆ • મરનાર•જુજેશક•દે•શીલવાનો•છેલા•વીલ નો•વકીલછે•એ•ધણીએ•કરીઆદી • કરી ને•પાકી•દીકરી•કુલી•કીવીછે•અગર•ચા લુ•કીવીછે—તે•કરીઆદી•મરનાર • જુજે શક•વેનતુરા•મુનતાનોનો•વકીલ•રીજનાલ દો•ફાએતાનો•દે•નુરણનબ્બો•છે•એ• ઉપર તથા•મરનાર•મીગલ•દે•લીમાજ • શીજા નો•છેલો•રહેલો•વકીલ•રોજાર•દે•કુઆદરો શ•તથા•એની•વકીલાટંન•આના•મરીઆ• દે•શીજા•એ•શરવે•શ્રી • લીશબંનવાલો • મરનાર•જુજેશક•વેનતુરા•મુનતાનોનાં•મા ગણારાઓછે—અને•ઉપર•કહેલો•મરનાર• જુજેશક•વેનતુરા•મુનતાનો•આએ•દીકરી માં•બે•વરશીઅતછે•તે•શ્રી•લીશબંનમાં • આગશટ•મહીનામાં•શંને ૧૮૦૭ વરશમાં• ગુજરેમાંછે—કેનાં•ઉપર•કહેલા•શંધલા • માંગણારાઓ•હોએ•તે•પોતે • અથવા • પો તાનાં•વકીલો•લેહેણુ•ખત•કરવા•શાતુ•આ એ•ફોરટનાં•આશતરની•પાશે•શ્રી•મુંબજ મધે•રાંમપાટ•રોમાં•તેહેની • ચાંમબરમો • તારીખ ૧ લી•ફેબરવારી ૧૮૨૬ ને•દીને• અથવા•તેહેની•આગામચ•આવીને•ખત•ક રે—અને•નેહોજ•એ•દીન•શુધી•તે•જગો નહી•આવશે•તે•એ•દીકરીનાં•હકથી•ખ શુશંન•બાતલ•થાશે *

તારીખ ૧૨ મી•નવેમબર ૧૮૨૫

ડબલીયુ—એ—તથા—જ—શી—મારગીન
વકીલો

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supréme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattels, [illegible] lits, Estate and Effects, whatsoever, of LIYABOYE RAZPOORKURRIN, widow of DANIALJEE RAZPOORKER Subhedar, late of Bombay, Jew, deceased, may be granted to SARRAHBOYE NOWGAWKURRIN, Jewess, the Grand-daughter of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th day of Nov. 1825.

GRANT AND WEST,
PROCTORS.

જાહેર•ખબર

મરનાર•વીધવા•લીઆબાજ•રાજપુરકરીન એ•બાજ•શ્રી•ચુંબજવાલો•જુ • મરનાર • દાનીઆલજી•રાજપુરકર•ધુબેકદારની•ધ ણીઆણી•કતી•એની•માલ • મીલકતનુ • અખતીઆરનાંમુ•લેવા•શાકુ•એ•બાજની• વકી•છોકરી • શારાકબાજ • નવજાકરીન • જુએશ•એને•શ્રી•ચુંબજની•ધુપરીમ•ફોરટ આપ•જુદીફેટરમાં•અરજ•કીધીછે•જેમકુ ને•મલે—એ•વાશતે•શરવે•લોકો•એનાં•બા બશતા•કોએ•તેનાંબોને•જાહેર•થાએ *

તારીખ ૮ મી•નવેમબર ૧૮૨૫

GENERAL ORDERS,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 11TH NOVEMBER 1825.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 337 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit the Commissary General, Assistant and Sub Assistant Commissaries General when proceeding on any tour of duty to charge for their actual travelling expenses under the forms and vouchers prescribed for the general charges of the service brought forward in the Commissariat account, but no subordinate Officer of the Commissariat will be permitted to move from his station without the authority of the Commissary General.

Bombay Castle, 11th Nov. 1825.

No. 338 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Benjamin Philipps Esquire, Surgeon and President of the Medical Board, to proceed to England on the Ship Britannia, and to resign the Hon'ble Company's service from the date of his embarkation.

The Governor in Council will have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors the service of Mr. Surgeon Philipps during an uninterrupted period of nearly thirty four years.

The following promotions are consequently made in the

Medical Department.

Surgeon Samuel Sproule to be 1st Member and Surgeon Thos. Tod Mardon, to be 2d Member of the Medical Board, vice Philipps retired. To have effect from the date of the embarkation of Dr. Philipps on the Ship Britannia.

Bombay Castle, 14th Nov. 1825.

No. 339 of 1825.—The following appointment is made in the

5th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant W. Macan, to be Adjutant Vice Farrell resigned,—Date of appointment 7th November 1825.

No. 340 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm a field Order by Colonel Mark Napier, dated Camp Booj 21st October 1825 appointing Lieut. Alexander Burnes of the 21st Regiment, Persian Interpreter to the Force, Lieut. Wilks 1st Regt. of Cavalry, Quarter Master of Brigade to the Brigade of Cavalry, Lieutenant W Cavaye 21st Regt. Quarter Master of Brigade to the 1st Brigade of Infantry, Lieut. Rebenack Quarter Master of Brigade to the 2d Brigade and Lieut. G. Candy of the 3d Regt. Quarter Master of Brigade to the 3d Brigade of Infantry.

An Order by Colonel Napier, of the 18th ultimo, appointing Serjeant Major Jas. Vickers H M. 6th Regt. Provost Serjeant and Serjeant Thos. Wilson of the Artillery, Line Serjeant to the Line, is also confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 13th Nov. 1825.

No. 341 of 1825.—Assistant Surgeon G. H. Davis is confirmed in the situations of Assistant Garrison Surgeon and Deputy Medical Store keeper at the Presidency.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council;
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

CORRESPONDENTS.

We are very willing to oblige an OLD SUBSCRIBER, *but we beg to mention that we cannot insert from annonimous authority descriptioms of parties, involving the expression of the sentiments and opinions of any particular individual. We shall be most happy, when an* OLD SUBSCRIBER *gives us the sanction of his name, to comply with his request.*

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19TH 1825.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 mon' 1 | 10d to 1 | 11d.
Calcutta..90 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Madras.. 30 do. 97 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras
A five per cent loan open.

We have received by the Hannah, Captain T. Sheppard, files of English papers up to the 8th of July, but their contents are not particularly interesting. Parliament was prorogued on the 5th July.

The Maitland, Captain J. L. Studd [illegible] has arrived from England, after a long passage, occasioned by contrary winds. Passengers by this opportunity—

Mrs. Cowell, Mrs. Stewart, Col. Wilson, 4th Light Dragoons, Cornet Villiers, 4th Light Dragoons, Captain Cowell, 6th Regt. Foot, Lieuts. Jas. Stewart and Ratcliffe, 6th Regt. Foot, Ensign Stewart, 6th Regt. Foot, Messrs. John Holmes and Montgomery, Cadets, Mr. John Phillip, Free Merchant, 173 troops, 4 women, and 2 children.

Our readers will find under the Bengal head an extract from the Government Gazette, giving a summary of the latest intelligence from Prome. As far as outward appearances go, the negociations proceed in the most friendly manner, but it would be still difficult to give a probable prediction as to how they are likely to terminate. We trust, however, that the question of peace or war will be speedily determined, and that the enemy will not benefit by the delays attendant on a protracted negociation. If remuneration for the expenses of the war is made a *sine qua non* on our part, we do not see any probability of its early termination, as it is impossible to see where the vast sums which have been expended are to come from. As to the acceptance of territory, it might indeed appear a proof of our having had a superiority in the contest, but in any other point of view it would be worse than nothing, as besides its possession being likely to involve us in another war, we know of no portion of the Bhurmese country, the revenue of which would pay the expenses necessary for its civil Government and military defence.

The troops are rapidly assembling for the purpose of enforcing our authority at Bhurtpore. It would appear from the Calcutta John Bull, that a party of Sieks, with artillery, had crossed the Sutledge near Loodianah, and precautionary measures of defence were adopting at that advanced station. Rajpootanah is also stated in the same paper to be in a state of ferment. The reported movement of part of the Bombay force at Mhow to Neemuch, is probably connected with the unsettled state of some of the Rajpoot states.

A Brigade from Poona consisting of a wing of H. M. 20th Regiment the 9th and 14th Regiment N. I. are under orders to move towards the Southern Mahratta country. The 1st Grenadier Regiment at Dapoolie is also [illegible] to be in readiness for field service.

The tragedy of Venice Preserved was performed at our Theatre on Thursday evening last. Some of the scenes displayed much good acting, but it would be impossible to call it a successful performance. In fact, most of our Amateurs have gone to the wars, while others who have graced for a considerable time the boards of the Bombay *Drury*, are about to leave us, so that they will be left almost entirely denuded. We trust, however, that a new race will soon spring up, who, under the guidance of the few remaining veterans, will still support the former celebrity of the Bombay Amateur performances.

The cold weather has at last, we are happy to say, fairly set in; and though the days are still close and hot, the mornings and evenings are cool and pleasant. We hope the numerous sick and convalescents from the northern stations will benefit by the change, as we do not think that the climate of Bombay has hitherto exercised its usually happy influence on those who have resorted to it for the benefit of their health.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT AT POONA, TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR C. COLVILLE.

It having been resolved by the society of the Deccan to give the above distinguished individual a proof, on his approaching departure, of their high estimation of his character, and His Excellency having accepted the invitation conveyed to him to attend a Grand Public Dinner, Friday the 28th ultimo was accordingly fixed on for the entertainment, when nearly two hundred gentlemen (assembled from the different Stations in the Province) welcomed His Excellency to one of the most elegant and sumptuous banquets which it has fallen to our lot to describe.

Precisely at seven o'clock His Excellency, conducted by William Chaplin Esquire, Commissioner of the Deccan, the President, Major General Sir Lionel Smith K. C. B., the Vice President, and followed by the Stewards and company, proceeded to the dinner table, which groaned under a profusion of all the luxuries in season. Never did we see more order and regularity than was displayed in the service of the table. The wines were of excellent quality, and cooled to perfection, and nothing could surpass the harmony and good humour which prevailed, and gave a zest to the whole entertainment.

After the cloth was [illegible] ing toasts

chair, and followed by appropriate airs from the bands of H. M. 20th and 67th Regiments.

"The King"....*God save the King.*

"Duke of York and the Army"..*Duke of York's March.*

"Duke of Clarence and the Navy"..*Rule Britannia.*

"Governor General of India"....*A March.*

Mr. Chaplin then rose, and in a strain of peculiarly graceful eloquence, proceeded, as nearly as we could collect, as follows.

Gentlemen—On the eve of Sir Charles Colville's departure from Poona, we are assembled for the gratifying purpose of testifying our respect and regard for his private character, which, fortunately for us, his long residence in the Deckun has afforded us ample opportunities of appreciating; and I think I am correct in assuming, that there never was a meeting where more unanimity of sentiment in this respect prevailed, than that which characterizes the present party—Never, indeed, was feeling of regard and affection more widely diffused, and in the same proportion will be the extent of our regret on His Excellency's departure—(*Applause*)—It is not my intention, Gentlemen, nor am I qualified, to enlarge on the subject of His Excellency's public virtues. This is a wide field on which I might expatiate, but it would lead me into a lengthened detail of a brilliant career of public service, and would compel me to retrace the history of actions that are already commemorated in the annals of his country.—Actions nobly achieved in the East and in the West, in Egypt, Portugal, and Spain, especially at Badajoz, and last, though not least, at the memorable attack of Cambray, a gallant feat of arms which is mentioned by the illustrious Wellington as a strong proof of highly honourable exertion,—(*immense applause.*)—This, Gentlemen, is a theme on which, if I possessed eloquence sufficient to do justice to it, I might dilate with great propriety; but it is more within my competence, and more appropriate just now, to advert to the advantages that have accrued to the Bombay Army during Sir Charles Colville's administration of it.—From his active superintendence, his unremitted attention to their welfare, and his constant endeavours to promote the interests and comfort of the soldier, of which many admirable memorials will remain of him long after his departure, constituting improvements, which, seconded by the support of a liberal Government (*applause*) may be called peculiarly his own. On the present occasion, however, Gentlemen, it is more particularly my wish to allude to Sir C. Colville's private worth (*applause;*)—to the kindness, urbanity, and consideration, which, in his intercourse with this society, he has invariably manifested, and which have endeared him to all ranks and departments, of whom I may say, without fear of contradiction, that he has gained the heart of every one, without incurring the ill-will of a single individual.—I am not addicted, Gentlemen, to adulation, and you will give me credit when I say, that no bias of private partiality (though I am proud to avow my attachment) influences me in the expression of these sentiments. I am persuaded that I am merely the echo of the voice of the community, amongst whom there are no dissentients—(*applause,*)—and it is this consideration which cheers and animates me in the unwonted task of addressing a circle, larger than I have ever before seen assembled.—I am conscious that what I have imperfectly said, falls infinitely short of what you all so warmly feel;—but it is a satisfaction to me to reflect, that my omissions and defects will be supplied by the talent and eloquence of my friend Sir L. Smith opposite,—who, indeed, would have been much more competent than I am to fill this chair. It only remains for me, Gentlemen, to offer a wish, in which you will cordially join with me, that His Excellency, on his return to his native land, may experience all that happiness to which his many public and private virtues so eminently entitle him;—or, if that activity and vigour of mind, which is Sir Charles Colville's peculiar characteristic, should again prompt him to devote himself to public employment, we may assure ourselves that he will continue to add lustre to that fame, and to those numerous honours, which his distinguished merits in the service of his country have already acquired for him—(*loud and continued applause.*)—I will now propose to you "The health of Sir Charles Colville, and all happiness to him."

The animation and fervour with which this address was delivered, excited the most intense interest and approbation.

Tune.....*Grenadier's March.*

Sir Charles Colville replied to the address of the President in nearly the following terms:—

The kind and obliging feelings which have led to this brilliant meeting, naturally inspire the confidence that their influence will be extended to the object of such marked attention, when he attempts the task, which he is conscious of being very unequal to, of sufficiently expressing the value of this acknowledgment of his having made himself acceptable to the society, civil and military, of the Bombay portion of the Deckan. I will not, Gentlemen, affect to say that I was before unconscious of the kindly feelings entertained towards me. I could not do so without avowing a want of gratitude for the unremitting attentions of a quite private nature, united to every deference for my high public station, which I have met with at your hands: but though perfectly alive to all this, I did not think that I had any claim to such a compliment as this, proceeding not only from the society of a station I have much resided at, but including the families of the most distant parts of the territory, whose convenience would admit of their attending here on this day

My intercourse with the Deckan has now, however, been considerable. In a professional point of view, I have found Poona a station affording occupations and pursuits congenial with former habits, while its society, being more limited than that of the Presidency, and containing for most of the time a dear relative, whose alliance with one of your chief members I have just cause to be proud and happy at, was more capable of atoning to me for the temporary separation circumstances of climate have obliged me to endure from my own immediate family.

At Poona, when duties elsewhere would allow of my residence there, I have found all I looked for on becoming its inhabitant. I shall ever think with pleasure of the time I have spent at it, and will feel the warmest wish for the continuance of the liberal, kind, and social feelings, which I have known to pervade its society.

In respect to what has been so flatteringly expressed by your President of my military services prior to my arrival in this country, I will only offer my [illegible] thanks to him who has alluded to them, and to you for the cordial acclamations with which their mention has been hailed. Nor will I detain you on the subject of my exertions in this command. I do hope much benefit will result from it, and this I can say without impropriety, aided as I have been by the advice of my gallant friend opposite, and by a zealous and experienced staff, while always listened to with an attentive ear by a Government liberal in its general composition, but conspicuously so as respects its chief, one too highly esteemed and respected here to require any further allusion to from me.

For the wishes for my future welfare, expressed at the conclusion of your President's most friendly and eloquent address, I beg to offer mine in return for your health, honor, and prosperity, collectively and individually.

The President then gave

"The Honorable East India Company,"—*Money in both pockets.*

The Commissioner again rose, and said, "Connected as I am with a Sister Presidency, and entertaining the warmest sentiments of respect and regard for the excellent person at the head of it, I should be guilty of a great omission if I did not propose to you, gentlemen, "the health of Sir Thomas Munro, and the Government of Madras." Tune..*A March.*

The Commissioner, in proposing the next Toast, said—"As Sir Charles Colville has justly observed before, nothing I could express could enhance the estimate in which the beloved individual, whose name I have now the honor to propose, is universally held. I shall merely, therefore, give the health of that distinguished person, which, I am sure, will be drank with enthusiasm. "The Honorable Mountstuart Elphinstone, and Bombay Government."

Tune.....*Garb of Old Gaul.*

Sir Lionel Smith then addressed the Company, in his usual nervous and impressive manner, as follows.

Gentlemen, After Mr. Chaplain's hint to get me on my legs, I cannot avoid the task, though he has not been generous to me, in having, by his own eloquence, so happily and justly expressed all our feelings to our honorable guest—I could indeed dilate with sincere pleasure on the advantages of Sir Charles Colville's command, but the spirit of military rule, pronounces that any judgment on such questions, should emanate from his and our superiors.—I shall only say, therefore, that Sir Chas. Colville's successor may justly complain of him, for he has left him nothing to do, in whatever concerns the immediate welfare of this gallant army.—I would also assure His Excellency, for myself, and every soldier here, that he is justly beloved, and that one and all of us would be happy to follow him with this feeling to any quarter of the world.—(*Loud Applause.*)—No one can have more occasion for, or more sincerity in, regretting his Excellency's departure than I have. I thank him for the flattering terms in which I have been favourably mentioned by him; and having now, Gentlemen, as far as the more comprehensive address of our worthy President left me means, fulfilled his wishes, I beg to propose to you all the good health of, "The Commissioner, and the Civil Establishment in the Deccan; may we be always seen cordially united in the same ranks."—(*Great applause.*)

Air .. *Cara Armonia. (Zauberflote.)*

The Commissioner returned thanks, and gave "The health of Sir Lionel Smith, and the Deccan Division of the Army."

Mr. Chaplin then proposed, in flattering terms, "Archdeacon Barnes," whose health was drank with great applause.

The Commissioner afterwards proposed the health of an excellent individual, who was universally respected and esteemed, which was most cordially received—"Major Jackson, Military Secretary."

Major Jackson rose, and returned thanks, in a short but forcible address.

Mr. Chaplin then gave "The Health of Mr. Norton, and the Visitors who have honoured us with their company," which was drank with enthusiasm.

The Advocate General (Mr. Norton,) in a speech of singular felicity and perspicuity, returned thanks for the honor which had been so handsomely paid him and the other visitors. "I feel convinced, Gentlemen, (said he) that it is impossible to draw from any one part of the Presidency, a visitor who does not most sincerely participate in the feeling which animates every individual collected around this table—(*Applause*)—For myself, I derive the highest gratification in being present on such an occasion. Independent of my admiration of the [illegible] many kind attentions Colville, I remem[illegible] at his hands, and I rejoice in the present opportunity of gratefully acknowledging them.—I am still more grateful, in common with all those who live under the Government of which he has formed a part, for those public obligations which the character of his influence in public measures has conferred upon all—(*applause.*) If I may be allowed to delay the attention of the company a few moments longer, I should feel anxious to testify a characteristic of Sir Charles Colville's administration, of which my personal knowledge enables me to speak. I have had ample occasion to know, that there never was an individual who held sway in India, who has evinced a more scrupulous regard for the just, the fair, and the constitutional course of proceeding, whenever the rights of persons under his more immediate controul have been concerned:—so that it may be confidently said, that neither the interests, nor what was a far more sacred consideration, the honor, of any single individual, has ever been sacrificed in violation of the principles of British justice—(*loud applause*)—The arrival of the ladies makes me fully aware that you are anxious to be engaged in a sphere of much greater attraction than even the present scene, and I should not be justified in wasting more of your time. I will therefore merely repeat, Gentlemen, that the visitors and myself warmly and gratefully thank you, for being so highly distinguished by your notice."—(*Loud applause.*)

After the applause which followed this truly British address had subsided, and the health of the Ladies had been drank, the company proceeded from the suite of tents where dinner was served, to the Commissioner's Banqueting Room, which was appropriated on this occasion to the purposes of the dance. In a recess at one extremity of this spacious saloon was placed a transparent escutcheon, pourtraying His Excellency's heraldic honors, which included the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, of a Knight Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and of a Grand Cross of the Por[illegible]tuguese Order of the Tower [illegible]. Beneath, in large characters, [illegible]scribed the name of the seve[illegible] in which His Excellency had been [illegible]gaged, the corresponding badges of [illegible] we observed on his breast. Amo[illegible] them we noticed the following; St. [illegible] MINGO, MARTINIQUE, EGYPT, BA[illegible] JOZ, SALAMANCA, VITTORIA, N[illegible] NIVELLE, WATERLOO.

The scene which now presented itself was truly grand and imposing, but we cannot describe it. About ten o'clock dancing commenced, when Mr. Chaplin led off Mrs. Warden in a country dance, which was followed by a succession of quadrilles, waltzes, [illegible] Spanish dances, until twelve. Supper being now announced, the company proceeded to the spacious suite of tents already mentioned, and partook of a repast, which, for chasteness and elegance of decoration and design, has rarely been equalled, and could not be excelled.

The Commissioner then announced a toast, "the Health of Lady Colville (*Loud applause.*)

After which Sir Lionel Smith rose and said, *Gentlemen*, As Vice-President I am charged to convey the kind feelings of the Ladies towards our Honorable guest, and I shall take the occasion of giving a hint to many young friends around me. He who seeks for happiness in this life, and passes by Love and Woman in the pursuit, can only be compared to the lone wanderer, searching for fruit and water in the arid desert:—his disapointment.—(*Rapturous applause*)—Sir Charles Colville will, I am sure, fully agree with me in this opinion; and hence he will appreciate the smiles, the gratulations, and good wishes, which I have the honor to convey to him from our fair friends. Gentlemen, we will drink with many thanks "The Health of Mrs. Warden and the Ladies who have honoured us with their company."—(*Loud and continued applause*).

After supper, dancing recommenced with tenfold spirit and elasticity, and continued until dawn, when the Morning gun gave the signal of separation.

A numerous and respectable Meeting of the friends of Archdeacon Barnes was held, pursuant to notice on the [illegible] instant, at the Chief Secretary's residence in Town, to consider the most appropriate way in which the society of [illegible] for [illegible]

Mr. Warden was unanimously called to the chair, who, after an eloquent address, in which he pointed out the excellence of the public and private life of the Archdeacon, moved that an Address, expressive of the regard of this society, be presented to him at a Public Breakfast on the morning of his embarkation. This motion was shortly but warmly seconded by Sir Ralph Rice, and carried by all present with great applause.

Mr. Farish moved, seconded by Mr. Sparrow, that the Archdeacon be solicited to print a certain number of his Sermons, and Colonel Leighton moved, seconded by Mr. Ritchie, that the Archdeacon be requested to sit for his portrait, in order that it might be placed in one of the Charity Schools.

Mr De Vitre moved, seconded by Mr. Malcolm, that a subscription be opened towards defraying the expenses, and Mr. Wedderburn, seconded by Mr. James Forbes, that the surplus be vested at interest, for the purpose of providing a certain number, annually, of gold and silver medals, to be distributed amongst the best scholars, and to be called *Barnes's Medals*. The subscription was by a subsequent resolution not to exceed 100 Rs. each subscriber.

A Committee was then formed to prepare the address, which was afterwards brought up and agreed to by the Meeting.

On Tuesday last, at 10 o'clock, the principal part of the ladies and gentlemen of the Settlement, the Hon'ble the Governor, His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the Honorable Sir Ralph Rice, and Sir Charles Chambers &c. &c. assembled in the large room in the Chief Secretary's residence and sat down to breakfast, to the number of nearly 200, the Garrison Band playing at intervals.

Nearly at the conclusion of the breakfast, Mr. Newnham, who had been solicited to take the chair on this interesting occasion, rose, and with great feeling addressed the Archdeacon as follows:

Archdeacon Barnes,—The Address, Sir, which I have the honor to hold in my hand, I have been requested to present

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY:—Printed and Published for the Proprietors, at the Courier Press, No. 1, Church Gate Street, by Shreecrustna J[illegible]

Prabhoo, Hindoo, No. 15, Pallow Street, without the Fort of Bombay.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THAN[illegible]

Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the Proprietors, wh[illegible]

all extra papers to be forwarded to the[illegible] by post, on the day of publication, are req[illegible]

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY CO

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1825.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

to you in the name of the numerous persons whose signatures are affixed to it—in the name of this numerous and respectable meeting, rendered more interesting by the presence of so many of your female friends,—and in the name, I may say, of every virtuous and good person, who, throughout your extensive ministration, has had the happiness to listen to the pure precepts which have fallen from your lips, and to admire the virtues of your private life, in which you have forcibly shewn us how easy and consistent is the practical observance of the moral duties you have taught us, with the occupations, the cares, the happiness, and the comforts of the world.

Warm indeed are the gratitude, the affection, and esteem which will accompany you on your departure,—and great indeed is our regret at parting with you, but the pain of separation is alleviated by the recollection that you are returning in health and the prime of life to the bosom of your family and of your friends, and to that happy country to which we all wish to follow you. Whilst we remain, we shall remember with vene ation and respect the virtues of Archdeacon Barnes, and when we also shall have left this country, sufficient will remain to perpetuate the remembrance of your goodness with the same feelings in our successors.

I cannot, Sir, add any thing to the expressions contained in this address, without the fear of detracting from their force; but, under the feelings created by your last beautiful and impressive discourse, I trust it will be allowed me to express a hope that, if it shall please you to accede to one of the requests contained in the address, you will allow that discourse to be published also for our instruction, and that it may occasionally revive in us the recollection of your last affectionate admonitions.

Before I read the address, I trust I shall be pardoned in expressing the pride and satisfaction which I feel in being selected as the organ of conveying to you the farewell Address of so respectable a community. With a slight intermission I have been resident here with you from your first arrival in Bombay: I have lived with you on terms of friendship and intimacy, and shall ever be proud to be numbered among your warmest admirers.

With your permission, Sir, I will now read the address.

TO THE VENERABLE GEORGE BARNES, D.D.
ARCHDEACON OF BOMBAY.

Venerable and Dear Sir,

We, the undersigned, cannot permit you to leave Bombay, without manifesting to you our respect and esteem. It is impossible to think of your departure without regret, but that regret is much softened by knowiug that you are returning in health to your family and native country; and we hope it will be some source of delight to you, to be assured by this Address of the affectionate regard for your character with which your amiable manners and cheerful piety have inspired us. We shall indeed feel your loss, and it will be our earnest endeavor, at our charitable, religious, and other Institutions, to follow the example which you have set us, in the foundation, the encouragement, and the management of those societies, the records of which will perpetuate your talents, your zeal, and your success.

You have now lived amongst us for more than eleven years, and of the persons selected to compose the Hierarchy which was established at the time of your arrival by the wisdom of the Legislature, you alone have survived to feel and to bear witness in England to its beneficial results. It will be no unworthy pride for you and your children to cherish the remembrance of the public admiration and private friendship which your conduct in your high office has produced. It's novelty in India, and the delicacy of its duties, were calculated to have appalled a man of more advanced age and greater experience—but your learning, your good sense, and the kindliness of your disposition have to a wonderful degree reconciled all difficulties. It will not, we trust, be unwelcome to you, that we express our desire of possessing some memorial of the pure theology which we have so many times heard delivered by you from the pulpit—and we warmly solicit, that you will select a number of your excellent discourses, in order that they may be printed for the benefit of ourselves and of our latest posterity, and prove permanent incentives to virtue, piety, and true religion.

There is also one other request which we intreat you not to refuse. The Charity Schools, in a great measure instituted by your zeal, and fostered ever by your patronage and influence, are no longer matter of promise. They have realised the hopes of the most sanguine. We are anxious to place your Portrait in your professional robes in one of those Schools—and we hope you will allow it to be painted and engraved by the best artists, so that an impression of it may form a frontispiece to the volume of your Sermons.

We shall ever pray continually for your happiness—and if it shali please Providence to enlarge in your native land, the sphere of your piety and usefulness in your holy ministration, we are persuaded that you will not forget the smaller circle of the public which admired you in Bombay, and your private friends, who can cease only with life to revere and esteem your memory.

We are, your sincere and affectionate Friends,

(Signed) FRANCIS WARDEN,
and a long list of signatures.

The Archdeacon, who stood while Mr. Newnham read the Address, though much affected, and occasionally interrupted by his feelings, spoke at some length, but circumstances do not enable us to record so full an account of the sentiments he expressed as we could wish. He felt, he said, that he had need of their indulgence, from his inability to reply adequately to such a kind and flattering address, oppressed as he was by the further consideration, that this was the day of his separation from their society—that no ordinary tone of acknowledgment was due for what was no ordinary testimony of affectionate regard,—and though he could not suppose that the expressions were literally applicable to him, but heightened by the colouring of a flattering partiality, yet they were scarce the less acceptable to him, for next to our own conscience, the highest gratification is the testimony of those with whom we have been connected, and for whom we entertain sincere regard and esteem. He felt this, as a testimony not only of private regard, but as an acknowledgment from a considerate and religious people, of thankfulness for instruction in the most important concerns of life, however humble the individual by whom it was administered.

With regard to the Education Society, I have indeed felt a lively interest in its well-doing, but my merit has been only that of giving a direction to the feeling of the Settlement. Great acknowledgment was here due to Mr. Elphinstone, for however happy this government had been under the Presidency of a man high in literary attainment, and with liberal and enlightened views of policy, yet he would ever be remembered as the protector of education, and the happiness arising from moral intruction and integrity of principle, which form the basis of political greatness. To Sir Charles Colville, too the steady friend of the institution, much is owing, for, recorded as he is in the brightest page of our history in fighting the battles of his country, he will carry home with him the consciousness that he has studied also, and effectually promoted, the comfort and the morals of the soldier, and lent his assistance in improving the lower order of Europeans. But yet most is due to the Society for their munificent contributions, their attention to the charity, the impartiality and economy of their direction. I leave, the institution in your hands, confident, as longas it shall be conducted with the same unanimity and judgment, the orphan will never want your support.

The Archdeacon observed that he would readily comply with their kind request that he would sit for his picture—and if, he added, it shall remind you of him who now stands before you, let it remind you of one who has studied to promote your most important interests, and who will retain to his latest hour an affectionate remembrance of you. Your kind request respecting my sermons, is indeed more embarrassing, for I know the responsibility attached to literary productions; and though criticism may be disarmed by the occasion, yet in the expositions which I may print the most awful responsibility is involved, on points concerning which you and I may one day be called to give an account. Yet I will comply, and in the leisure of my voyage endeavor to make them more worthy of your perusal, and if they shall afford comfort to any individual, my end and your end will be answered.

You wish me happiness in the land of my birth, to which we all hope to return. Attachment to our native country involves attachment to all that is good and perfect, and is to be encouraged, not from a mere love of soil, not from romantic feelings towards the scenes of our earlier days—but as possessing all that is excellent in public, and all that is lovely in private life; and I am persuaded that there is no greater security for universal usefulness, than a jealousy for the honor of England, and a regard for British feelings and for British principles. But strong as is my attachment to my native land,—dear as are the ties which bind me to it,—I feel I have strong and dear ties here, and if I carry with me the good opinion and good wishes of the society of this place, I beseech you to believe, I leave with you my sincerest wishes and prayers for your health and prosperity, and whatever a merciful Providence may think most expedient for you.

The Company shortly afterwards broke up, and in the cour e of the day the Archdeacon proceeded on board the James Sibbald, which was soon under weigh for England.

In addition to the above expression of the feelings of the society at large, we have much pleasure in communicating to the public, that the clergy of this Archdeaconry have resolved to present the Venerable Archdeacon Barnes with a piece of plate, value 100 guineas, as a mark of their affectionate regard for him as their Ecclesiastical superior, and that they have unanimously agreed upon the following inscription:—

PRESENTED TO
THE VENERABLE GEORGE BARNES, D.D.
ARCHDEACON OF BOMBAY,
ON HIS DEPARTURE FROM INDIA,
BY THE CLERGY OF THAT ARCHDEACONRY;
IN TESTIMONY
OF THEIR ADMIRATION OF HIS PUBLIC CHARACTER,
THE JUDGMENT, MODERATION, AND IMPARTIALITY,
OF HIS OFFICIAL CONDUCT,
AND HIS ZEAL FOR THE WELFARE OF THE
CHURCH,
AND AS A MARK
OF THEIR ESTEEM FOR HIM AS A BROTHER
CLERGYMAN.
NOVEMBER 1825.

The following extract from one of the latest English Papers alludes to the Revenue, the account of which had been brought up to the end of the year terminating the 5th July last:—

"We are this day enabled to present the Official Returns of the Revenue for the Quarter just ended, which it will be seen, more than justify the very gratifying account we exclusively gave of it in the STAR of yesterday. We then estimated the increase of the Customs for the Quarter over the corresponding Quarter last year, at 1,920,930*l.*; but it will be seen that the increase is 1,938,571*l.* This large augmentation of the Customs is, as we stated, owing to a portion of the Excise Duties having been transferred to this branch of the Revenue. We allude to the duties on articles imported, which, since the 5th of April last, have been transferred from the Excise to the Customs. If, however, we take the Excise and the Customs together, we shall find that there is in the two, collectively, a very sensible and important increase.

"The amount of the Customs and Excise for the Quarter ending the 5th of July, 1824, was 7,960,408*l.* that for the Quarter which ended yesterday, 8,185,486*l.* exhibiting an increase on the Quarter just ended, over that of the corresponding Quarter of last year, of 225,078*l.* or at the rate of nearly a million a-year; and this too, notwithstanding the reduction of duties and a drawback on Silk and Wine, during the last Quarter, to a large amount.

"The Revenue for the year ending the 5th of July, 1824, it will be seen, by reference to the Official Returns, was 50,412,592*l.* that for the year ending yesterday, 49,626,193*l.* exhibiting a decrease on the year of 786,399*l.* but then we must take into consideration that the receipts of the year 1824, included a sum of 2,500,000*l.* repaid by Austria, and if we deduct this sum, which was happily enough denominated a "God send," we shall find that the actual Revenue of 1824, raised in the country, was only 47,912,592*l.* or 1,713,601*l.* less than the year which terminated yesterday.

"The Returns of the last Quarter are as gratifying as those of the year, taken in the aggregate. The Revenue for the Quarter [illegible] 1824, was 11,989,480*l.* that for t[illegible] ended yesterday, 12,493,521*l.* ex[illegible] crease of 504,041*l.* or at the rate o[illegible] sterling a year.

"We have already alluded to the in[illegible] Customs and Excise jointly; and it will [illegible] that in every one of the branches of the Reve[illegible] there is an increase. The Stamps, notwithstandin[illegible] the repeal of the Law Stamps, exhibit an increase of 131,038*l.*—The Post Office, a most certain criterion of prosperity, exhibits an increase in the Quarter of 22,000*l.* the Taxes (in despite of Repeals and Reductions), have increased 116,791*l.*; and the Miscellanies present an increase of 9,114*l.*

"We have no room nor time for comment, nor is it necessary. The Official returns we this day present, are the best proofs of the sound policy of his MAJESTY'S Government, and of that solid basis on which the glory and prosperity of this great Country is placed."

We have much pleasure in giving publicity to the following correspondence.

Ship Maitland, off Bombay Harbour, 11th November 1825.

To J. L. STUDD, ESQ. *Commander of the Ship Maitland.*

DEAR SIR,

Our approach to the shores of India seems at once to announce a happy termination to our voyage, and an early dismemberment of our society on board the Maitland, whilst both suggest to us the present moment as the most appropriate for conveying those sentiments of cordial esteem and personal acknowledgment so justly due from all your passengers, to one whose gentlemanly and liberal conduct, strict impartiality, and hospitable kindness, have so greatly influenced, and so uniformly promoted, the general accommodation, comfort, and harmony of our little community.

Under the adverse and annoying circumstances of a boisterous and unusually protracted voyage, it has happily been our good fortune to experience but few of the inconveniences, and none[illegible] ters, incident to it; a[illegible] exemption must in jus[illegible] the good qualities o[illegible] skilful direction and ju[illegible] ment of her commande[illegible] conviction we have long [illegible] we beg leave thus than[illegible] mously to express;—as[illegible] sincerity, that w[illegible] our duty may lead u[illegible] need only wish to be s[illegible] embark on a vessel as well calculated[illegible] withstand the assault of the element[illegible] the Maitland, with a commander, whom the union of personal urbanity professional abilities may as justly claim to a similar and equally sin[illegible] acknowledgment of our unqualified proval and estimation.

With cordial good wishes for you[illegible] ture success, both personal and pr[illegible] sional, we beg leave to subscribe [illegible] selves your obliged friends and sin[illegible] well wishers,

N. WILSON, *Lieut. Col. 4th Lt. Drag*
J. E. G. COWELL, *Captain 6th Foot*
THOS. HOLYOAKE *Lieut. 6th Foot.*
J. W. STUART, *Lieut. 6th Foot.*
J. RATCLIFFE, *Lieut. 6th Foot.*
CHAS. VILLIERS, *Cornet 4th Lt. D*
C. W. STUART, *Ensign 6th Foot.*
J. HOLMES *Cadet.*
J. MONTGOMERY, *Cadet.*

TO LIEUT. COL. WILSON
OFFICERS *on board the Maitl*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to acknowled[illegible] receipt of your highly flattering and[illegible] some letter. No words can expres[illegible] pleasure it gives me to find tha[illegible] humble endeavours to please hav[illegible] with your approbation, and how sin[illegible] grateful I am for the very kind and[illegible] ral terms in which you have been[illegible] sed to express it. Before I take le[illegible] you allow me to offer my wishes fo[illegible] health and happiness, I have th[illegible] to be, &c.

Gentlemen,
Your's very fait[illegible]
J. L. STU[illegible]

ARRIVALS.—Captain Towers Smith, A[illegible] 47th Regt.
Assist. Surg. J. R. Preston, M. N.
Capt. Harpour. H. M. 67th Regt.
Lieut. H. Lyons, 23d Regiment.
Assist. Surg. J. L. Cameron, Medica[illegible]
Lieut. P. Taylor, Nizam's Service.
Lieut. Carthew, 6th Regiment.
Lieut. J. Gillanders, 6th do.
Lieut. Col. Comt. C. Hodgson, Ho[illegible]
Cadet J. Holmes, Infantry.
Cadet J. Montgomery do.
Ensign J. Macdonell, 19th Regt.
Lieut. Col. H. Pierce, Artillery.
Major T. Pierce, 5th Regt.

. E. Regt.
tant W. Blach-
N, I.
st B. E. Regt.
rat Garrison.
E. Regt.
Deputy Medical Store-

CHRONICLE

NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ALS.---Nov. 12th Brig John Biggar, Cap- avid Blair, from England, left Gravesend June 1825.

Do. 13, Ship Barque Ceres, Captain Daniel Warren, from London 27th May, and Madeira 20th June.

Do. Ship Hannah, Captain Thomas Shipherd, from London 10th July.

Do. 14, Ship Maitland, Captain J. L. Studd, from London 9th June.

Do. 15, Brig Maria, Captain E. Daviot, from Point de Galle, 14th Sept.

Passengers per Hannah. Mr. G. Gramlick, Mr. Camiron, Assistant Surgeon.

Passengers per Maitland, see preceeding Column.

Passengers per Brig Maria, E. Musket Esq. and Bard. D. Albeydhill.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 15th Ship James Sibbald, Captain J. K. Forbes, to London.

Do. 16th Arab Ship Faiz Rubaney, Captain T. Strector to Calcutta.

Passengers by James Sibbald, Mrs. Cowper and 4 Children, F. Maitland, Maria Amelia Madelina Morgan, Charles Clarkson Grant, Mrs. Mainwaring and 2 Children, Edward Francis, William George, Mrs. Warring, Revd. Archdeacon Barnes, Capt. Waring Queen's Royal, Henry Meriton Esq.

Passengers by Faiz Rubaney, Mrs. Cower, and Mrs. Beck.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—November 3d, Ship Neptune, Captain Cumberlege, from London 14th June, and Teneriffe 1st July.

DEPARTURES.—October 29th Brig Eliza, Captain J. H. Dennison for Bombay.

31st Ship King George the fourth, Captain P. Butler, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—October 27th Ship Cauder Bux, Nacoda, from Bombay.

Ditto Derria Beggy, Nacoda, from Judda 12th August, Bombay 13th and Allepee 27th Sept.

30th Ship Bombay Merchant, J. Hall, from Rangoon 9th October.

Ship Elizabeth, T. B. Gautherin, June.

A. D. C. to Major General K. C. B. has come round ant, with Important Dis- ent.

Monson.

Elizabeth, from Bordeaux:— d, G. Charmeton, T. F. Pa- . Lamouroux.

ober 29th Ship Hammon Rangoon.

Madras, R. S. Fayrer, for ena.

BOMBAY.

ARRIAGES--At Kaira on the 2d November by the B. Y. Keays Archibald Graham Esq. Asst. Surg. aura 4th Daughter of James Williams Esq. hamstow Essex.

the 14th inst. Lieut. M. Law, 2nd Battalion lery and Act. Assist. Commissary of Stores at Presidency to Fanny Catherine, daughter of Major ral Wilson.

. John Stafford, of the H. C. Military Service to Munt Daughter of J. Munt of the H. C. Ma- Service.

TUS.---On the Morning of the 7th instant, at R-- Herrie, the Lady of R. T. Webb, Esq. of the Service, of a Daughter. still-born.

Ahmednuggur, on Tuesday the 8th instant, dy of Saville Marriott, Esq. of a Son.

he 18th Instant, Mrs. Mary Ann Willis, Wife ductor W. Willis, Ordnance Department. of a ter.

TUS.---On the 6th Instant, at the Baroda Residen- s. John Lester, the Mother of Captain Lester, sary of Stores at the station.

nstant, Captain J. G. Richards, 11th N. I. ut 32 years.

MADRAS.

IAGES.---At St. John's Church, Trichinopoly, 20th October, by the Revd. J. Wright, Mr. Johnson, to Emily, second Daughter of Lieut. ton, Commanding Madura.

e 29th October, at St. George's Church, by W. Roy, Senior Chaplain, Lieutenant Colo- es, H. C. Madras Establishment, to Miss An- a Parker.

ES.---At Guntoor, on the 22d August, the Lady ain B. Baker, of the 2d N. V. B. of a Son .

ew Town, Cuddalore, on the 26th October, nuel D'Vaz, of a Son.

cot, on the 28th of October, the Lady of J. Esq. Madras Civil Service of a Daughter.

dras, on the 1st of November, the Lady of John Chisholm. Madras Artillery, of a Son.

S.---At Secundrabad, on the 22d October, Hanlon. (of the Artillery,) aged 28 years. nesday. the 26th October, Mr. Valentine llees, aged 29 years.

ore, on the 26th October 1825. Ellen Anne Daughter of Captain W. Macleod, 35th Re- . I. aged 1 year and 28 days.

CALCUTTA.

GES.---Peter's Church, (Ceylon) on Thurs- eptember, by the Right Reverend Lord Bi- lcutta, Captain Hugh Forbes, 45th Regi- Margaret Flyndmas, young Daughter of Ma- , 16th Regiment.

tta, on Saturday, the 15th October, at the hurch, by the Reverend Ter Abraham Ter, us Minos. Esq. to Mariam, the Daughter apiet Arakiel, Esq. of Penag.

re, on the 21st October, by the Revd. d, District Chaplain. Robert Bell, Esq. to Miss Adolphina Rabeholm. third late N. Rabeholm, Esq. of his Danish vil Service.

y, the 24th October, at the Cathedral of James Stratton Hinder Hospital Ste- 31st Regiment, to Miss Ann Hart, eldest r. G. Hart.

on the 25th October at St. Andrew' Church, by the Reverend Dr. Bryce, W. S. Boyd. Esq. of the Firm of Boy, Beeby and Co. to Margaret, Daughter of the late Archibald McKean, Esq. London.

At Calcutta, on the 25th October, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Reverend Dr. Bryce, Mr. George Pritchard, of the John Bull Office, to Miss Ann Ritson Rushton.

BIRTHS.---At Ghazeepore, on the 11th September, the Lady of Captain Joseph Orchard, of the 1st European Regiment, of a Son.

At Colombo, on the 20th September, the Wife of Mr. J. Sansoni, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 29th September, Mrs. G. F. Andrews. of a Daughter

At Cuttack, on the 5th October, the Wife of Acting Conductor Owen Greene, of a Son.

At Cawnpore, on the 8th October, the Lady of the Revd J. Torriano, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 10th October, Mrs. John Madge. Junior, of a Son.

At Ghazeepore, on the 12th October, the Lady of Robert Barlow. Esq Senior, of a Son.

At Chowringhee, on the 18th October, Mrs. Nyss, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 19th October, Mrs. William Dolby. of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 21st October, the Lady of S, Nicolson, Esq of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 22d October, the Wife of Mr. Joseph Richardson, of the Honorable Company's Bengal Marine, of a Son.

At the Mission House, Union Chapel, (Calcutta,) on the 22d October, the Lady of the Revd. James Hill, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.---At Sea. on the 1st September, Mr. Alfred Robertson, aged about 20 years.

On the 12th September on board the Winsor, within a days Sail of Malacca, D. Brown, Esq. aged 49 years.

At Saugor, on the 12th September, Sophia, Daughter of Mr. Conductor F. Mann, aged 2 years and 14 days.

On board the Honorable Company's Ship Royal George, in Penang Roads, on the 18th September, John Trotter, Esq. Junor of the Bengal Civil Service, aged 25 years.

At Saugor, on the 19th September, Sergeant James Whittall.

At Agra, on the 9th October, Assistant Surgeon Barnett.

At Meerut, on the 16th October, Captain James Innis Gordon, 35th Native Infantry, Son of the late James Gordon, Esq. of Rosieburn Banffshire.

At Calcutta, on the 20th October, Emily, Daughter of the late Henry William Money, Esq. aged 1 year and 6 months

At Calcutta, on the 20th October. Mary Anne, the Daughter of the Reverend J. B. Warden, aged 2 years and 5 months.

In Circular Road. (Calcutta,) on the 22d October, the Reverend John Lawson. many years a useful Missionary of the Baptist Church.

At Gosabad, near Bogwan-Golah. Moorshedabad, Mr. Richard Rose, fourth son of the late Mr. Charles Rose, aged 20 years. 6 month and 26 days.

At his Residence. in Bally, Gocul Chunder Mookerjia. aged 80 years.

At Hussingabad, Lieutenant E. R. Jardine, of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry.

Madras Intelligence.

NOVEMBER 4, 1825.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

6 per Cent. Paper 25 per Cent. Prem.
Old 5 ,, ,, 1 per Cent Discount.
New 5 ,, ,, par. ,, ,,

Exchange at 106⅜ Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras, in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.

Exchange on England 1 | 9½ R 3 months sight.
" " 1 | 10 at 6 Do. do.
Ditto on Bengal 104 at 107 Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Ditto on Bombay 98 B. Rs. per 100 M. Rs.

The Weather at the Presidency has been very seasonable since our last Report; a quantity of rain having fallen which not only made up for the deficiency in the former part of the month of October, but brought the total fall to exceed the average fall of November---the most rainy month at Madras---it also has been unusually mild, though appearances have been threatening, which however have passed off with very little wind: the rain has been accompanied at times with thunder and lightning---the clouds sometimes low, and the lightning very vivid. The rain continued when this article was prepared for the Press---and appearances are fair for a good average fall in the present month.

[*Govt. Gaz. Nov.* 3.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival in the roads on the evening of Thursday last, of the long expected ship *Neptune*, Captain Cumberlege, from London the 14th of June and Teneriffe the 1st of July. The following are the Passengers by her.

For Madras:---Mrs. C. Russell, Misses L. Pigott; R. Jackson, J. Greene and L. Palmer; Henry Gardner, Esq. H. M. Montgomerie, Esq. W. C. Ogilvie, Esq. E. Wardrop, Esq. J. T. Phillips, Esq. T. McLean, Esq. T. Taynton, Esq. G. Jackson, Esq.; Lieuts. G. Hutton and H. Currie.

For Bengal:---Misses C. Long, M. A. Fost, and J. Comyne; R. Prisgrave, Esq H. M. Twiddle, Esq. W. A. Williamson, Esq. T. S. Fost, Esq. J. O. Owen, Esq. and 3 Servants.

The *Neptune* has brought us a few English Papers, from which we have selected a few articles for this day's publication.

[*Mad. Gaz. Nov.* 5.

The expected Ship *Sir Edward Paget*, Captain Geary. has also been able to make the Roads, having arrived late on Friday last.

PASSENGERS.--Lady Pritzler; Mrs. Cator, Mrs. Swain; Miss Pritzler, Miss Lascelles, two Miss Cators; SIR G. RICKETTS, *Puisne Judge*; *Major General* SIR T. PRITZLER, K. C. B.; P. Cator, Esq.; Captain Butler, Lieutenant Swain, and T. Lys, Esq.

Sir George Ricketts landed from the *Paget* on Saturday under a Salute of 15 Guns from the Fort Battery.

Sir Theophilus Pritzler also landed on Saturday under a Salute of 13 Guns.

The *Neptune* as expected to touch at Rangoon on her passage to Calcutta and to sail towards the close of the week.

We regret to find that accounts from the Cape, dated the 4th of September have been received by the *Sir Edward Paget*, of the Ship *Malgrave Castle* Captain Ralph from England bound to this place and Calcutta, having unfortunately got on shore on Green Point inside the Light House, on coming into Table Bay between 9 and 10 o'clock at night of the 3d: It was considered probable that most of the Cargo would be saved; but it was feared the Ship could not be got off; having lost her Rudder soon after she struck; and at the latest accounts from on board, she had 8 feet water in the Hold.

A Report prevails which we are glad to find is considered to be authentic, that acounts of the safety of the Ship *Lady Nugent*, had reached the Cape before the *Sir Edward Paget* sailed.

[*Govt. Gaz. Nov.* 8.

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Rs.	As.	1st November, 1825.	Rs.	As.	SELL.
Premium	27	8	Remittable Loan 6 P.Ct.	26	8	Premium.
Discount	0	6	5 Per Cent Loan	0	12	Discount.
Ditto	0	2	4 Per Cent Loan	0	6	Ditto.
Ditto	0	2	New 5 per Cent Loan, ..	0	6	Ditto.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills..... 6 0 per Cent.
Ditto on Government Bills..... 5 0 ,,
Interest on Loans on Deposit ... 6 0 ,,

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.] [SELL.
111½ *a* 2 On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs. 2 1/16 *a* 2 1
Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs. 98
Madras ditto, 92 *a* 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

BANK SHARES,—Premium 4800 to 5000.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Fort William; 27th October 1825.

Mr. J. S. Clark, Assistant to the Sub-Treasurer.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; *28th October*, 1825.

No. 295 of 1825.---Major General Jasper Nicolls, C. B. of His Majesty's Service, appointed to the Staff, on the Madras Establishment, having arrived at this Presidency, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased, at the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, to avail himself of that Officer's Services, temporarily, on the General Staff in Bengal:---Major General Nicolls will, accordingly, be considered on the strength of the Indian Army, from the date of his landing at Fort William.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut.-Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

THE FOLLOWIG ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 24th October, 1825.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Leave of Absence granted by Lieutenant General Bowser, Commanding the Army in Chief at Madras, to Captain Brunton, His Majesty's 13th Dragoons, to proceed to Europe on Medical Certificate, and to be absent on that account for Two Years, from date of Embarkation, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's Leave of Absence for the reasons assigned:

20th Regiment---Captain Champagne, from date of Embarkation, for One Year, to Europe, for the purpose of retiring on Half-pay.

38th Regiment---Captain Semple, from date of Embarkation for One Year, to Europe, for the purpose of retiring on Half-pay.

67th Regiment---Captain Harpour, from 1st December, for One Year, to precede his Regiment to England.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 27th October, 1825.

The undermentioned Officers having been promoted by His Majesty to the Rank of Major General in the Army, are to return to England and to report their arrival, according to Order, for the information of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

Major General Newbery.
Major General Hawker.
Major General Sir Thomas McMahon.

All Letters, Returns, and Reports intended for the different Departments of His Majesty's Army in India, to be submitted to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Commander in Chief, are to be addressed as follows; viz.

"The Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces in India.

"The Quarter-Master General of His Majesty's Forces in India.

"The Military Secretary to his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Head-Quarters,
Calcutta."

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 28th October, 1825.

Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, of His Majesty's Service, is appointed to serve on the General Staff until further Orders.

Brevet-Lieutenant Colonel O'Donoghue, of His Majesty's 47th Regiment, having furnished the prescribed Medical and other Certificates, has Leave of Absence to proceed to Europe for the recovery of his Health, and to be absent on that account for Two Years from the date of his Embarkation at Bombay, under the particular circumstances of his case.

Lieutenant General Bowser's Appointment of Lieutenant Forbes, of His Majesty's 45th Regiment, to act as Quarter-Master to that Corps from the 12th instant, during the Absence of Quarter-Master Wallis, proceeding to Europe on Medical Certificate, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's Leave of Absence for the reasons assigned:

Royal Regiment---Captain Tenison, from 10th November to 10th December, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

13th Light Infantry---Captain Macpherson, from 25th October to 25th November, in extension, to remain at the Presidency on Medical Certificate.

31st Foot---Lieutenant McGhee, from date of Embarkation for 2 Years, to Europe, on Medical Certificate.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *A. G.*

Prome.---Captain Campbell, Aide-de-Camp to Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B., Commanding the Forces in Ava, arrived in town on Saturday evening, with dispatches from Prome, dated the 5th Instant.

It appears that the British Commissioners reached Nemben-ziek on the evening of the 30th ultimo, where the grounds was found prepared for the encampment of the respective Chiefs, with their attendants and a Lotoo, or Hall of Audience, erected in the intermediate space, equi-distant from the British and the Burmese lines. At a few minutes before 2 o'Clock, on the 2d instant, two Burmese Officers of Rank arrived in our Camp to conduct Sir A. Campbell. to the Lotoo---Lieutenant Colonel Tidy and Lieutenant Smith, R. N., were dispatched at the same time to the Burmese cantonment, to pay a similar compliment to the Kee Woongee.---At 2 o'Clock Major General Sir A. Campbell and Commodore Sir J. Brisbane, accompanied by their respective suites, proceeded to the Lotoo and met the Burmese Commissioners Kee Woongee and Lay Mayn Wom, entering the Hall, arrayed in splendid state dresses. After much shaking of hands, the whole party being seated on chairs, Sir A. Campbell opened the conferences with an appropriate address to the Woongees, who replied in courteous and suitable terms, and expressed their hope that the first day of their acquaintance might be given up to private friendship, and the consideration of public business deferred until the next meeting. This was readily assented to, and a desultory conversation then ensued, in the course of which the Woongees conducted themselves in the most polite and conciliatory manner, inquiring after the latest news from England, the state of the King's health, &c. &c. and offering to accompany Sir A. Campbell to Rangoon, England, or wherever he might point out.

On the following day the appointed meeting took place, for the purpose of discussing formally the terms of Peace, at which the following Officers were present on our side, viz.

Major-General Sir A. Campbell, K. C. B.
Commodore Sir J. Brisbane, C. B.
Brigadier-General Cotton,
Captain Alexander, C. B.
Brigadier McCreach, C. B.
Lieutenant-Colonel Tidy, C. B.
and
Captain Snodgrass.

On the part of the Government of Ava, the following Chiefs were present.

Sada Mengee Maha Mengomkee Woongee.
Munnoo Rut,ha Keogong-Lay Mayn Woon.
Mengee Maha Menlajah Attawoon.
Maha Sri Sencra-woondock Mengee, Maha Menla Sear Sry Shuagom Mooagoonoon.
Mengee Attala Maha Sri Soo-Asseewoon.

In the discussions which took place on this important occasion the principal object of the Woongeess was to persuade the British Commissioner to withdraw the demands for territorial cessions, and indemnification for the expenses of the war. They dwelt at some length on their Chinese War, which had terminated, they said, without exaction or permanent sacrifices on either part, and the two countries had ever since lived in peace and friendship. Finding that no material relaxation could be obtained in the terms originally offered, the Woongees changed their tone, and requested a prolongation of the Armistice, to enable them to refer to their Court on points of so much importance. This request was granted, and an extension of the Armistice was accordingly agreed upon until the 2d of November. Before parting, an Exchange of prisoners was proposed by Sir A. Campbell and assented to. The Burmese Commissioners promised, that the whole of the British and American subjects, in their hands should be liberated and sent to the British Head Quarters without delay, requesting that the Rajahs of Mergui and Tavoy, with their followers, now at this Presidency, might be given up in return.

Sir A. Campeell having invited the Burmese Commissioners to dine with him on the following day, 12 o'clock, on the 4th instant, a repast was served up in the Lotoo, now converted into a Banqueting Hall. The Woongees, Atawoons and Woondocks, 12 in number, were punctual in their attendance, and did ample justice to the dinner, in the course of which a bumper was drank to the health of the King and Royal Family of Ava. The Burmese Commissioners appeared to be much delighted with the attentions they experienced, observing that the meeting of the Chiefs of the two contending armies at a public entertainment, in the midst of War, was an extraordinary proof of mutual good faith and confidence, and worthy

of two such great and civilized nations, who they hoped would never encounter each other again in arms. And Atawoon added, that the sun and moon were under an eclipse, but that when peace was restored, they would shine in the astonished world, with increased brilliancy and splendour.

Further negotiations and proceedings were of course suspended until the decision of the Court of Ava should be known on the communications made by its Commissioners.

The dispatches state, that the army at Prome continues in excellent health, and is well supplied with provisions and cattle.

We have seen a letter from Alexandria of 1st July, to a friend in town, which states that the enterprising Pasha of Egypt was pushing on his mercantile speculations with the utmost activity. His revenue now is said to be about £1,000,000 sterling. From its superior quality his Cotton is a great favorite in the English market. The first year after his Highness's attention had been attracted to the growth of cotton, he produced 20,000 bales. Last year he grew 110.000, and this year more than 20,000 bales will be cleared, each bale averaging 300 lb. net. With a little trouble, our correspondent thinks that the same cotton could be produced in India, (Bengal).

The Pasha's Indigo is said to be beautiful. It is made by an Armenian from Bengal. One small parcel in London brought the extraordinary price of 15 shillings per lb.

[*India Gazette, Oct.* 27.

SUPREME COURT.

CALCUTTA: MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1825.

The Court opened this morning at the usual hour, when the following Gentlemen were chosen as Grand Jurors:

WM. FAIRLIE CLARK, ESQ. FOREMAN.

William Limond, Esq.	Edward Piploe Smith, Esq.
Henry Mundy, Esq.	John Anderson, Esq.
John William Paxton, Esq.	William Shedden, Esq.
Charles Stuart, Esq.	J. F. Martin Reid, Esq.
Henry Mathew, Esq.	Francis Gillanders, Esq.
George James Gordon, Esq.	John McKenzie, Esq.
Henry Millet, Esq.	William James Conolly, Esq.
Hugh Vans Hathorn, Esq.	Walter Nesbitt, Esq.
Abercrombie Dick, Esq.	John Allen, Esq.
Thomas Barlow, Esq.	Robert Stuart, Esq.
C. Thornhill Glass, Esq.	Edward Smith Ellis, Esq.

The Honorable Sir Anthony Buller then addressed them briefly.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury.—Notwithstanding the length of time which has elapsed since the last Sessions, the Commitments for trial are but few. There are, however, two most serious cases which will be brought before you; but I am not aware it is necessary for me to make any observation to you on them. Another case of Murder is supposed to have occurred, but the suspected perpetrators of the act have not yet been discovered.

At the third Sessions of the last year, viz. June, 1824, the Grand Jury then assembled, stated in an address to the Court their opinion on the inadequacy of the punishment which can be inflicted by this Court on persons convicted of Perjury, Forgery, and Assaults of an Aggravated nature. Although no Legislative enactment has yet been made on the subject, I have reason to know that the attention of the authorities at home has been drawn to it, and I trust the suggestions in that Address will be adopted. With respect to the crime of Perjury, the Grand Jury, for that, as well as the other offences to which their remarks referred, only recommended punishment better suited to the Natives of this Country, and more likely to diminish the prevalence of those crimes, than any this Court has the power to inflict. Agreeing entirely in their remarks and suggestions (except indeed that they seem to have considered that a greater discretion was vested in this Court than in fact it possessed) I am still myself strongly convinced, that nothing would tend more to the purer administration of Justice than a power vested in the Court to dispense with the administering of the oath on the Ganges Water to the Hindoo part of the population, and enabling it to administer an oath in other forms, which I understand are in use among the natives, or a solemn declaration according to circumstances. The prejudices which the Hindoos have against taking an Oath at all in a court of justice; but more particularly when administered on the Ganges Water, operate to a very great extent in preventing the rich and most respectable part of the population from giving evidence. By the mutiny acts, which have been lately passed, the power to administer a solemn declaration, instead of an Oath, to the natives of this Country, has been entrusted to the Courts [Martial, and that in all cases, however great and penal in its consequences the Crime which they may have to try, and the same power has been, I understand, a long time entrusted by the Company's Regulations, to the Judges in the Mofussil, while in this Court, as well in Civil as Criminal Cases, the Court is bound to administer the Oath most binding on the Conscience. I regret that the former Grand Jury did not, when they took into consideration the adequacy of punishment for Perjury, at the same time state the observations which occurred to them on the subject to which I have alluded. In almost all the Grand Juries of this Presidency are to be found many Gentlemen who have had much experience in the Mofussil Courts, and others who have had long acquaintance with the natives of this capital; and the opinion of a body of men, as formed on the practical effects of rejecting evidence in this Country, except it is given on oath, must have great weight with the proper authorities at home, in case any alterations in the Law are resolved on. I would beg you to consider whether the subject is of such importance as to make it worth while to record your sentiments on it.

In another address presented to the Court by the Grand Jury at the first Sessions of this year, some remarks and suggestions were made on two of the Prisons which they had visited, namely, the Town Guard, and another denominated the Khuttrah, I would, in consequence of it, suggest to you the propriety of again visiting those Prisons.

The Grand Jury then retired; and after some time returned with true bills against *Michael Heavey*, and *James Falin*, for Murder, against *Peerbux* for assault, and *Ramnarian Dutt* for felony.

W. L. Cleland, Esq. shortly after received the usual oaths of a Magistrate of the Calcutta Police.

[*Govt. Gaz. Oct.* 27.

The XIIIth number of the Friend to India has just issued from the Mission Press of Serampore. We have scarcely had time to do more than glance over the list of contents, which are as follows.

Art. I. On the introduction of the English language instead of the Persian, as the Judicial language thoughout the British dominions in India.

II. Hindoo Astrology; Hindoo Almanack for 1825.

III. On the indifference and apathy manifested by Britain relative to the affairs of India.

IV. Reflections on the incidents which occurred this year at the Rut'h Jattra of Jugunnat'ha in Orissa.

V. The amusements of the modern Baboo, a work in Bengalee printed in Calcutta.

This last work well deserves notice, being neither more nor less than a native Satire, and as far as we can judge from the specimens given in the Friend to India, a tolerably amusing and humorous one, "It is a satirical view of the education and habits of the rich, and more especially of the families which have very recently acquired wealth and risen into notice." We are introduced to a family of young baboos, sons of a rich *parvenu* baboo, and the whole progress of their education, and the career it naturally produces, are described until we get the young hopeful lodged in the great jail after a life of ignorance and profligacy.

The character of the family, of the brahmun teacher, and the proficiency made by the pupils is laughably described; we then come to the period when the friends of the family advise that the young baboos should apply half the day to Persian, and the other half to Bengalee. We give the extract from the Friend to India.

"With the advice of his flatterers, the master of the house called to his head servant, 'O son of Dhur, seek out for us a Moosoolman moonshee.' After much search he introduced one from Jessore, whom the master thus addressed. 'you will be required Moonshee to teach the young Baboos Persian; you will watch also at the outer gate, and whenever the Baboos go out on a visit in their Palankeens, you will accompany them; and for all this you will receive three rupees a month.' The moonshee quitted him in disgust. Others were afterwards introduced from other parts of the country, whose demands being too high, the master dismissed them under the pretext that their pronunciation was not sufficiently pure. Upon this the flatterers exclaimed can any one acquire honor by speaking Hindee or Arabic in the presence of one master? He speaks Arabic like a door wide open. At length a native of Chittagong of most excellent speech, a learned moonshee, was procured, who had formerly served as a head mangee in a boat office, but being now superannuated came and presented his certificate. How learned the master was the reader is not ignorant. Taking the certificate in his hand and pretending to peruse it, he said, So, you have been long employed as a moonshee. The certificate, however, only signified, that the mangee had been a fine follow and was dismissed on account of his age---The master then asked him how long he had served his last employer. The moonshee replying in the soft and mellow accents of the Chittagong dialect, said, 'The certificate will shew.' The master pretending to peruse it more carefully, exclaimed, 'yes to be sure it is noted down here.' He then asked what gentleman he had served, to which the mangee replied, Barber and Company (the great Boat-owners) Hearing the name Company and fancying he had been a Moonshee in the Honorable Company's employ, the master was overjoyed, believing he had acquired a treasure. The mangee then agreed to fill the place of Moonshee for three." There is genuine comedy in this scene, and we have thought it the best means of attracting the public attention to the work in which it is contained.

We have neither time nor space to pursue at present our notice of the contents of this number of the Friend to India, but in general, we may say, that it has high claims to public favour.

[*Ben. Hurk. Oct.* 27.

To the Editor of the John Bull.

DEAR BULL,

No. XIX of the roseate *Oriental Herald* has reached the land of its care; and already are the radicals poring over the contents of this panacea for India's ills. You ask me what I think of it---worthy of its predecessors and bespeaking its birth and parentage, from the slopshop of scurrility, set up in the Radical Bazar of Bondstreet, by a brace of banished patriots. We thought a certain printed letter, announcing the tricks of London booksellers, and urging the patriotism of us East Indians "paying the piper" in support of the Oriental Herald, had given signs of approaching dissolution; but no---the lads are at it again, and *July* is rich in---falsehoods.---I am glad to see the Hurkaru taking the rogue to task. You have spared him too long, BULL---Spare him no longer; but just expose his abominations to the world---and you'll do the State some service. Aye, say you, it may be so---but then, we shall bring down the blackguardism of the faction upon the head of ———— Pshaw! never mind that.

Art. I—"Historical Sketch of the British Power in India."—*Balaam*---Sheer *balaam*---so let it pass---I have not read it---and never mean to do.

Art. II.---"Unpublished Manuscripts of a Traveller in the East." "A Traveller in the East!" A dish from the Master Cook, I'll be bound---who can doubt it, when you read an apology in introducing it, for classical exuberance in the picture, and too much enthusiasm of feeling? I had a mind to peep into this article; but I dare say it is balaam too: yet the scene promises rich things---in the Mediterranean I observe--- at Alexeudria no doubt. Soa over I turned the leaves; but finding the traveller getting no farther than Gibralter at this tack, I shall leave him alone, until he reaches the scene of his great action---EGYPT.

Art. III.---"Sources of Revenue in India"---a good text---but already done up, and I shall let it alone.

Articles 4th and 5th---foreign and uninteresting---more fill-ups, and destined to be read by nobody---here at least.

Article 8th.---"Considerations on the Native army of India"---a capital subject---by "An Indian Officer."---lie the first---it is *not* written by an Indian Officer. "*Numerous and alarming as our failures have been*"---lie the second---our failures have neither been alarming nor numerous---"*during the last twenty years*"---admirably chosen period, in which to lay our "numerous and alarming failures," *none can be compared with that which recently occurred at Ramoo!* Oh! lame and impotent conclusion! "*In vain may we look for skill, enterprize, conduct and* [*shall it be said?*] *courage*"---lamer and more impotent still---nonsense to the bargain. "*It is perhaps unfair to judge from such imperfect accounts as have hitherto appeared before the public,*" common sense and truth for a wonder---but most mal-a-propos in its present position, stultifying as it does, the beginning, middle, and end of this laboured effusion of "an Indian Officer."

Shall I proceed Mr. BULL, through this ill written common place, namby pamby, and *veracious* piece of stuff, which in point of composition would disgrace a school-boy? Suffice it to say, that with some truths, it is mixed up with falsehoods the most glaring, and misrepresentations the most barefaced; it proposes nothing that is new---little that is practicable, and plenty of what would be hazardous, in its plan of reforming the Native army---and is altogether a most silly, senseless article.

"Summary of the latest Intelligeuce of the East" is as usual, the *best* string to the Oriental's bow---a collection of *facts!* from quarters no doubt the most honorable, upright, and *veracious*; and in point of authenticity infinitely more to be depended on, than any thing that can come from a crippled press like the Indian! The reading public of England must no doubt be much delighted with a story about a young lady, a ward of the Upper School, who wished to drink tea somewhere or other, but could not get permission from the Deputy Governor, who had a special kind regard to the health of the young lady's political constitution,--- with an appeal in consequence of the sentence of the D. G. to the General Management with the G. M.'s proceedings thereanent, and the report of the Reverend Secretary, that the 'grown lasses' actually read JUNIUS in the original, and had serious intentions of turning *Radicals*, fair Radicals! How vastly edifying all this must be to JOHN BULL; need we wonder after this, that we should hear of the cost of the Oriental outstripping its profit?

I shall leave the Hurkaru to notice the remarks of the brace of banished patriots, on the subject of its late controversy with the BULL, and turn back just to look at a letter from hair-brained LEICESTER STANHOPE to Rammohum Roy, "Worthy Philanthopist"---begins our *Grecian*, as you facetiously call him---ha! ha! capital! what comes next after this drivelling introduction? Whey as drivelling a piece of writing from the foresaid scion of the House of Harrington, as one could desire to see on any day, and a laudation of Lord HASTINGS for having been the *liberator* of the Press in India!---and this laudation published by the banished patriots, without note or comment on its palpable violation of truth! But I am sure you and your readers are sick-tried of the Oriental Herald.

Your's,
PHILO-TICKLER.

[*John. Bull, Oct.* 27.

Letters from the Upper Provinces speak of the determination of the Bhurtporeans, to offer resistance beyond doubt; and mention that with men and money they are well supplied. It seems, however, scarcely credible, that on seeing the formidable force now taking the field, [redacted] danger, [redacted]

It is said [redacted] body of 3,000 [redacted] over to Bhurtpo[redacted] mediately enlisted [redacted] states are represente[redacted] in a ferment.

Letters from Loodia[redacted] mention that a body of [redacted] artillery had been crossing [redacted] the course of the day, and that [redacted] in consequence issued for stre[redacted] picquets, and throwing out patroles a[redacted] posts.

His Majesty has been pleased to dire[redacted] three more of the attainted Scotch titles shall be restored; namely, Carnwath, Airlie, and Wemyss. The parties claiming are in the lineal descent. Mr. Peel has sent out a commission to Bengal for Major-General Dalz-ll to take the usual oaths as Earl of Carnwath.---*Asiatic Journal.*

"Is it possible? Can this be the Edinburgh?" we exclaimed on reading an article entitled *Memoires de Napoleon.* "Surely we have stumbled by mistake on the Quarterly." Yet true it is and of verity, that the "blue and yellow" is contributing to open the eyes of the world to all the baseness and littleness of the Great NAPOLEON! How often have we heard it maintained, that the æra of the events of Bonaparte's life was yet too close, to enable us to form a just and accurate judgment on their complexion; and that in proportion, as we receded from his days, would the lustre and excellence of his character become the more and more conspicuous. Quite the reverse; in proportion as we go down the stream of time we are overtaken by the most damning proofs rising from its depths, and floating on its surface, that he was not the great man, that through the halo of his extraordinary fortune he appeared to be, and the present critique on the Memoires of Bonapart and Fouché, adds another to the number, and gives weight and worth to many, already adduced by writers, stigmatized as the enemies of the Great Napoleon. If the writer in the Edinburgh is to be taken as an oracle on the subject of Napoleon's character, he must cease to be talked of any longer, as a Hero, a Statesman or a Legislator of pre-eminence: it is quite impossible to read and believe the article before us, and not be impressed with a very low opinion indeed, of him, over whose fall, as that of one of the Mighty of the Earth, so many lamentations have been heard, FOUCHE and himself, according to the Reviewer have let us behind the curtain, and displayed such a scene, from the moment that Bonaparte began to entertain his ambitious views, until they were realized in all the plenitude of despotic power as must satisfy every one, how much he was indebted for his elevation to accident, and the talents of others---how little he owed to any thing in himself worthy of being recorded by the historian. We cannot, however, pretend to satisfy our readers, that we are doing the Edinburgh but barely justice, in lauding it for its honesty, tardy, yet seemingly complete, by means of any abstract of an article, short, but excellent in itself; and we shall therefore take the earliest opportunity of extracting the whole of the critique. In the mean time let our readers take the following as musters of the Edinburgh's estimate of NAPOLEON.

"But now, when the real consequences of these victories have been developed; when we see that the glory acquired in these campaigns tended only to destroy the liberty of France, and to pave the way for the subjection and degradation of the Continent, it is difficult to sympathize with his successes. We regret that he should have been victorious, precisely because we cannot believe, that any defeat would have been more disastrous to the liberty of the world than his fatal triumphs. Had he fallen at 20 years of age, France would not have wanted generals; she would not then have been degraded by twelve years of despotism, and the Coalition would not have found her without arms and without institutions."

Again when speaking of the manner in which NAPOLEON relates the events of his Campaigns, the reviewer most justly observes:---

"We meet with none of those generous and enthusiastic impulses, which prompted the French in former times to fly to their frontiers to guard their independence. All is calculation, combination, selection of time and place. We find him as cold, at the head of the armies of the republic, as under the imperial mantle. If he ever attempts to inspire his soldiers with enthusiasm, his language is bombastic and unnatural---his speeches are those of an actor, who believes nothing of what he says, and who aims merely at deceiving his credulous auditors. He talks of Brutus and Tarquin, while he meditates the subjection of his country!"

And in concluding his notice he gives us a summary, which certainly would not be out of place in the Quarterly.---

"His defection from the cause of liberty was fatal at once to his glory, his security and his enjoyment;---and while it is impossible not to mourn over the extinction of those golden prospects which his powers and opportunities seemed to open at the beginning of his career, we cannot but feel that the retribution was just, which cast down the throne of a military despot, and crushed, under the iron hand of force, the mighty captain who had forcibly overthrown the freedom of his country!"

[*John Bull, October* 29.

[redacted]m Ran-
onfidently
to peace;
l from head-
anguage.
ore are now taking
er Provinces, and
Agra, Muttra, and
om which operations
we hope, to terminate,
Bhurtpore and Deeg have
oach to the British power in
ylum to the disaffected and dis-
is only remarkable how these
ve been permitted to remain so long,
authority at defiance.

[*John Bull, October* 31.

His Excellency Sir EDWARD PAGET embarked on Sunday on the Madras, Captain Fayrer, for England, under the salute due to his rank

[*John Bull, November* 1.

English News.

THE ARMY.

War Office, 1st July, 1825.

6th Reg. of Drag. Guards, Cornet Daintry to be Lieut. by purch, vice Scarlett, prom. 9th June.

To be Cornets, by purchase.—Jones, Gent. vice Porter, prom. 9th June.—Ponsonby, Gent. vice Daintry, 1th June.

1st Reg. of Drag. Lieut. Kelly to be Capt. by purch. vice Clark, prom. in 7th Drag. Guards.—Cornet Eccles, to be Lieut. by purch. vice Keily.—Stracey, Gent. to be Cornet by purch. vice Eccles, 26th May.

9th Regt. Light Drag. Vesey, Gent. to be Cornet, by purch. vice Knox, prom. 15th June.

15th Ditto, Gill, Gent. to be Cornet, by purch. vice Dundas, prom. 16th June.

2d Reg. of Foot.---To be Lieutenants.---Ens. Kenedy, by purch. vice Hart, prom. 16th June.---En. and Adj. Littlejohn to have the rank. 17th June.

28th Ditto.---Ens. Berkley to be Lieut. by purch. vice Pratt, prom. in the 97th Foot.---Ens. Acklom, from the 58th Foot, to be Ens. vice Berkeley, 16th June.

33d Ditto.---Moore, Gent. to be Ens. by purch. vice Curteis, prom. 12th May.

39th Ditto.---Ens. Forbes to be Lieut. by purch. vice Barker, prom. 16th June.

53d Ditto,---Lieut. Black, from the 7th Foot to be Capt. by purch. vice Eden, 16th June.

60th Ditto, Grierson, Gent. to be Second Lieut. by purch. vice Nesbitt, prom. 9th June.

63th Ditto, Ens. Spencer to be Lieut. by purch. vice Backhouse, prom. 16th June.

75th Ditto, Lieut. Champain to be Capt. by purch. vice Lord Churchill, prom.---Ens. Daniell to be Lieut. by purch. vice Champain.---Brown, Gent. to be Ens. by purch. vice Daniell. 16th June.

83d Ditto, Ens. Hotham, from the 40th Foot, to be Lieut. by purch. vice Auber, prom. in the Ceylon Reg. 19th May.

95th Ditto, Capt. Peddie, from the 97th Foot, to be Major, by purch. vice Fitzgerald, prom. 16th June.

97th Ditto, Lieut. Pratt, from the 28th Foot, to be Capt. by purch. vice Peddie, prom. in the 95th Foot. 16th June.

Ceylon Reg.---Lieut. Auber, from the 83d Foot to be Capt. by purch. vice Busschе, who retires. May 5th.

The under-mentioned officers have been allowed to dispose of their half-pay as unattached commissions:---Major Mullins, 28th Foot. Capt. Maule, Independents.---G. Wilbraham, 4th Foot.---R. Wood, 62d Foot.---J. A. Crawford, 59th Foot.---Lieut. Douglas, 2d Foot June 9th.

UNATTACHED.---Major Fitzgerald, from the 95th Foot. to be Lieut Col. Infantry, by purch. vice Pratt, who retires.---Capt. Churchill, from the 75th Foot, to be Major of Infantry, by purch. 16th June.

To be Captains of Companies by purchase.---Lieut. Snow, from the 2d Foot ---Lieut. Backhouse, from the 6d Foot. 16th June.

To be Lieutenant of Infantry, by purchase.---Cornet Porter, from the 6th Drag. Guards. 9th June.

Officer of Ordnance, 28th June.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.---Gent. Cadet Mallock to be Second Lieut. vice Pearson, app. to a Commission in the Royal Staff Corps. 18th May.—Gent. Cadet Burnaby to be Second Lieut. vice Hayne, app. to the Royal Staff Corps. 9th June.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6.

STAFFORD PEERAGE.

The House met at an early hour in the day, when

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY, in a Committee of Privilege, put the question whether Sir George Jerringham had made out his claim to the Barony of Stafford.

The question was carried in the affirmative.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

At three o'clock the LORD CHANCELLOR, the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, the Earl of HARROWBY, and the Earl of WESTMORLAND took their seats upon the woolsack, in their robes, as Lords Commissioners for the Prorogation of Parliament.

After prayers had been read, Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, the Usher of the Black Rod, was directed to require the attendance of the Commons, in the House of Peers, in order to hear the Royal Commission read.

In a few minutes the Speaker of the House of Commons, attended by several Members and the usual Officers, appeared at the Bar, when

The LORD CHANCELLOR stated, that his Majesty had been pleased to issue a Commission under the Great Seal, for giving the Royal Assent to several Bills.

The Commission having been read, the Royal Assent was given to the Appropriation Act, the Commission of Workmen Bill, the Scotch Copartnership Bill, the Irish Church-rates Bill, the Marine Insurance Bill, the Western Ship Canal Bill, the Selsea Forests Bill, the Sidmouth Harbour Bill, and some private Bills.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then delivered the following Speech:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The business of the Session being now brought to a conclusion, we are commanded by his Majesty to express the great satisfaction which he feels in releasing you from your laborious attendance in Parliament.

"His Majesty return you his warmest acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you, have prosecuted the inquiries into the state of Ireland which he recommended to you at the opening of the Session.

"It is a particular gratification to his Majesty that the tranquil and improved condition of that part of the United Kingdom has rendered the extraordinary powers with which you had vested his Majesty no longer necessary for the public safety.

"His Majesty is happy to be able to announce to you that he receives from all Foreign Powers the strongest assurance of their friendly disposition to this country, and of their desire to maintain the general peace; while his Majesty regrets the continuance of the war in the East Indies with the Burmese Government, he trusts that the gallant exertions of the British and Native forces employed in operations in the enemy's territory may lead to a speedy and satisfactory termination of the contest.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"We have it in command from his Majesty to thank you for the supplies which you have granted to him for the service of the present year; and at the same time to express the satisfaction which he derives from the reduction you have found it practicable to make in the burden of the people.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majesty has commanded us to assure you, that he is highly sensible of the advantages which must result from the measures you have adopted in the course of this Session, for extending the commerce of his subjects, by the removal of unnecessary and inconvenient restrictions, and from the beneficial relaxations which you have deemed it expedient to introduce into the Colonial system of this country.

"These measures, his Majesty is persuaded, will evince to his subjects in those distant possessions the solicitude with which Parliament watches over their welfare; they tend to cement and consolidate the interest of the Colonies with those of the Mother Country; and his Majesty confidently trusts that they will contribute to promote that general and increasing prosperity on which his Majesty had the happiness of congratulating you on the opening of the present Session, and which, by the blessing of Providence, continues to pervade every part of his kingdom."

The LORD CHANCELLOR then said—My Lords and Gentlemen, by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, we, in the name and by command of his Majesty, prorogue this Parliament to Thursday, the 25th of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is prorogued accordingly.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—JULY 6.

The Speaker took the Chair this day at three o'clock, immediately after which the Deputy Usher of the Black Road summoned the attendance of the House to the House of Peers, to hear his Majesty's Commission for the Prorogation of Parliament read by the Lords Commissioners.

The Speaker and Members present accordingly proceeded to the House of Peers.

Upon his return, at half-past three o'clock,

The SPEAKER informed the House that he had heard his Majesty's Speech read by the Lords Commissioners, and to avoid mistakes had procured a copy, which he would proceed to read.

[*For his Majesty's Speech, and the Speaker's Reply, see report of the proceedings in the House of Lords.*]

The Speaker and Members present then withdrew.

THE STAR.—JULY 5.

DERBY, JULY 1.---The town of Derby has been amused and interested, during the present week, with a most unusual disclosure. A young woman, of the name of Harriet Moore, a native of Sligo, in Ireland, had, it appears by her own account, assumed the dress of a boy, between six and seven years ago. She states, that on the death of her parents, she found herself without protection, and this induced her to put on a suit of her brother's clothes, and in the name of John Murphy, to seek employment in that disguise. She was then not fourteen years of age, and was engaged in service among the Irish graziers. About five years ago, she came over to this country as a drover's lad, and was attending some cattle through Derbyshire, when she was noticed by Mr. Clark, of the inn at Shardlow, as a very sharp and attentive youth. He engaged her to remain with him as a helper in the stable, and she continued in his employment, until, by her handiness and care, she got promoted into the service of James Sutton, Esq. of Shardlow, in whose family she was entertained with much satisfaction, for the space of two years, as a groom and foot-boy. Having, however, given some offence to her employer, she was discharged, and while out of place, she followed job employment at the salt works, and lodged at the house of a woman named Lacy. By some accident, this woman became acquainted with her sex, and terrified the poor wench, by telling her she was liable to be transported for having gone about in male attire. This Mrs. Lacy had a daughter, of the romantic name of Matilda; and Matilda Lacy had become pregnant by a butcher of that neighbourhood. The Lacys, both mother and daughter, then proposed to this female John Murphy, that she should marry Matilda, and father the child, in order, by so doing, to conceal the shame of the unfortunate Matilda, and to prevent that compulsory disclosure of the real father which the parish officers were insisting upon. John did not relish the thoughts of a matrimonial engagement of this character, but was very much alarmed at the idea of being prosecuted as an impostor, who had usurped the dress and callings of the opposite sex.

In this distress poor John Murphy quitted Shardlow, and soughtemployment in Nottinghamshire. At Chilwell she entered into the service of a bricklayer, and first learned to carry the hod, which she has since been accustomed to do with much dexterity and alertness; but when there she had obtained the good will of her master and fellow-workmen, her comfort was broken in upon by the mother of the fair Matilda, who followed her with entreaties and threats, and at length a letter from Matilda herself, reproaching poor John with deserting the object of his seduction, was sent in such a manner as to fall into the hands of John's employer, who being a serious moral man, discharged his servant for conduct which appeared so very depraved in one so young. Apprehensive of the consequence of a prosecution for having disguised her sex, and being at the same ime assured by Matilda and her mother that the father of the child would amply supply its wants, and advance a sum of money as an outset, poor John Murphy at length consented, and the marriage ceremony was actually performed about two years since in the church of Aston-upon-Trent. John Murphy was, however, very uneasy in the character of a husband; the promised dowry was never paid, and poor John, although work was always welcomed with an industrious spirit, found it was no easy matter to maintain a wife and child, besides a wife's mother into the bargain. John began to seek work at a distance from home, and this often drew the attention of the Parish officers towards him. Derby, however, continued to be John's general resort, rather than Shardlow or Aston; and in this town John worked repeatedly as a bricklayer's labourer, for Mr. Macconnell, Mr. W. Stodart, and Mr. Shenton the slater, by whom she was esteemed, as an intelligent, light-hearted, and hard-working little fellow. It is natural, however, that the family of married folks should increase, and John Murphy began with sorrow to discover that, in spite of existing circumstances, the cares of a father have a most inveterate tendency to multiply.

Another young Murphy was about to make its appearance; and as the prolific Matilda, as well as her children and mother, seemed very likely to become a serious incumbrance to the parish, the overseers were very alert in their inquiries after the unhappy John, who, as may be supposed, had latterly been more shy than ever of home. In fact, the poor girl declares that she should long since have disclosed her sex, had she not been intimidated by the threats of Matilda's mother. However, it appears that, in the course of the last week, the vigilance of the parish officers had rendered the situation of affairs extremely urgent; and, therefore, having made a country-woman of her own her confidant, she procured feminine habiliments; and, on Sunday last, resumed her petticoats, and thus divorced herself from her matrimonial troubles. She is a short, stout, good-looking young woman, and states herself to be in her twentieth year; but, probably, on account of her laborious occupations, she looks four or five years older.

THE BRITISH PRESS.—JULY 6.

THE KING'S GRAND BALL AND SUPPER.

Although there was but one entrance to the King's Palace, in St. James's, on Monday night, for the general company who had the honour to be invited to the grand ball and supper given by the King, the greatest order and regularity was preserved.

Sir Richard Birnie, the Chief Magistrate of the Police, was in attendance, as were Townsend and Sayer, the principal Officers appointed to attend the King and the Court, with forty Patrole under their direction.

The company continued arriving from a quarter to ten o'clock, at the entrance at the east end of the Palace, very quickly, sometimes setting down two or three carriages at a time, with very little intermission, for about an hour and a half.

About ten o'clock, a detachment of the Life Guards took their station in the Court-yard of the Palace, opposite the great gates, and formed in a line fronting Pall-mall, a short distance from the Colonnade, where the company sat down.

The number of company were quite as many as could be conveniently accommodated, although the ball-room is composed of two of the old rooms; viz. the old privy chamber and the levee-room. The extensive improvements to these superior suite of rooms have been executed by Mr. Hunt, the resident surveyor. The furnishing, &c. has been performed by Messrs. Bayley and Saunders, in the state rooms; and in the other rooms by Messrs. France and Banting. The Marshalmen, Porters, Under Porters, Gentleman Porters, and Sergeant Porter, were at their stations. The Pages appeared in the splendid uniforms, the livery servants in the state liveries. The Yeomen Guard, who lined the Guard-chamber, were dressed in their full coronation costume. The King's excellent private band, consisting of forty performers, were stationed in the Presence Chamber, dressed in their splendid coronation uniforms; they commenced their performances with the "Imperial March." They also played in the course of the evening the "Archduke Albert's March," and the celebrated "Hunting Chorus" in *Der Freischutz*. The King left his private apartments at the early hour of about half-past 9 o'clock, and entered the State Rooms, dressed in the regimentals of the Royal Horse Guards, with a brilliant diamond star on his left breast, and a diamond hilted sword. His Majesty appeared in most excellent health, which greatly heightened the pleasure of the King's distinguished visiters. The King promenaded the rooms previous to the arrival of the company, to view them lighted for the first time. The King was soon joined by the Great Officers of State, and the Royal Family, who arrived early. The Royal Family entered by the Grand Court-yard, where they were received with military honours by the King's Guard, the band of the Coldstream Regiment, in their state uniforms, playing "God save the King," which national anthem was repeated by the King's bands as they passed through the rooms, which had a most delightful effect. The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester came in state. The Duke of York, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Augusta, the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Feodore, Prince Leopold, and the Princess Sophia Matilda, the Duke and Prince William of Brunswick, and Prince Schomberg, were present. His Majesty promenaded the rooms with the Duchess of Gloucester and the Duchess of Cambridge on each arm, at the same time stopping to converse with many of the company. The entrance of the grand staircase and avenues leading to the state rooms had the effect of an illuminated grove, from the well arranged distribution of the trees, shrubs, &c., and the ladies passing through the rooms, with the waving of their elegant plumes of feathers, the bands playing at the same time, had a most fascinating effect. The ladies dresses were all new for the occasion, and were of the most costly description. The display of jewels was profuse. Quadrilles and waltzes were alternately danced. The Duke of Cambridge waltzed with the Duchess of Rutland.

The King led the way to the banqueting room, where his Majesty remained but a short time, owing to the oppressive heat occasioned by the numerous company, as well as from the profuse number of candelabra, &c. The supper, it is scarcely necessary to say, consisted of every delicacy, and was served up in the most magnificent style in the massive services of plate, under the care of Mr. J weis. The fruits consisted of pines, melons, peaches, and other choice fruits, from the Royal gardens at Kensington, Kew, &c. reared under the direction of Mr. Aiton, the King's principal gardener.

One of the pieces of gold plate for the dessert was remarkably elegant---three Bacchanalians supporting a foliage to receive pine-apples. There were other pieces of gold plate representing Tritons supporting shells, containing fruit, &c.; groups of infant boys, representing the Seasons, executed in a very bold and masterly manner.

The whole of the numerous vases, dessert ornaments, &c. used on this occasion, were enriched with the finest subjects from the antique, and the greatest variety of groups finished in the finest style of workmanship; the dishes were also richly chased.

At the top of the table were four or-molu candelabra, placed at regular distances between each dessert ornament, the candelabra containing five wax lights each. On the top of the lofty chimney-piece stood four candelabra, with six wax lights each. In addition to these, the room was brilliantly illuminated by a number of candelabra, containing a number of lights each, placed alternately with the dessert ornaments, at stated distances on both the side-tables.

The magnificent and lofty beaufet at the end of the room, was about 15 feet high, and 20 in breadth, covered with a display of gold plate.

The ceiling of the room contained thirteen large gilt ventilators; from the middle of the centre one was suspended the large gilt chandelier. Four other chandeliers, also gilt, were suspended from the middle of the compartments at the corners of the room.

On each side of the beaufet were the stars of the Orders of the Garter and the Bath, placed in an escutcheon, surmounted by a crown, all richly gilt.

Four other stars to correspond were on the wall at the other end of the room.

After supper dancing was resumed, which continued till past three o'clock. The company had all left the Palace by four.

The Dowager Duchess of Rutland, the Marchioness of Aylesbury, and a number of Ladies of distinction, came in splendid sedan chairs to the Palace.

The following were among the company present:---

Dukes—Leeds, Northumberland, Wellington, Argyll Devonshire, Montrose, Portland, Beaufort, Dorset, and Rutland.

Duchesses—Leeds, Northumberland, Wellington, Argyll, Bedford, Dowager Rutland, and Montrose.

Marquisses—Hertford, Winchester, Downshire, Salisbury, Palmella, Cholmondeley, Camden, Worcester, Aylesbury, Londonderry, Lansdown, Chandos, Waterford, Graham, Thomond, and Conyngham.

(*Continued in the Additional Supplement.*)

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1825.

(Continued from the Supplement.)

Marchionesses—Palmella, Winchester, Stafford, Dowager Salisbury. Salisbury, Cholmondeley, Cornwallis, and Aylesbury.

Earls—Bristol, Abingdon, Liverpool, Courtown, Hardwicke, Cathcart, Winchelsea, Harrington, Chichester, Macclesfield, Scarborough, Morley, Charlemont, Clonmel, Uxbridge, Shaftesbury, Cowper, Verulam, Kinnoul, Talbot, Clarendon, Harrowby, Aberdeen, Belfast, Mountcharles, Donoughmore, Westmorland, Lonsdale, Wilton, Jersey, Warwick, Caledon, Ormond, Clare, Mansfield, Cardigan, Aldborough, Manvers, and Chatham.

Countesses—Coventry, Ludoldf Belmore, Abingdon, Jersey, Liverpool, Munster, Caledon, Morley, Charlemont, Uxbridge, Wemyss, Verulam, Belfast, Aldborough, Warwick, Longford, Clare, Pembroke, Leitrim, Clonmel, Dowager Warwick, Sandwich, Lonsdale, and Harrowby.

Viscounts—Strangford, Belgrave, Melville, Templetown, Dudley, Lowther, Palmerston, Petersham, Sydney, Beresford, Gage, and Lake.

Viscountesses—Strangford, Melville, Gage, and Sandon.

Lords—Hervey, Tullamore, Alvanley, F. Bentinck, C. Bentinck, W. Bentinck, St. Helens, Gwydyr, Bexley, Maryborough, Grantham, J. Thynne, Lynedock Burghersh, Lovaine, Cawdor, Salteun, F. Somerset, C. Russell, W. Russell, Porchester, Binning, Ongley, Glengall, Ainsworth, and Clive.

Ladies—C. Osborn, J. Coventry, A. Beckett, J. Thynne, C. Duncombe, S. Robinson, two Douglases Maryborough, Gordon, Shelly, M. Taylor, two Pauletts, Gwydyr, Long, Wynn, C. Wortley, Glengall, Dynevor, and Forester.

Ambassadors and Ministers—Netherlands, Portuguese, Neapolitan, Swedish, Sardinian, Prussian, Spanish, Bavarian, Wirtemberg, Hanoverian, Russian, the French and Austrian Charge d'Affaires.

Barons—Cetto, Stiernold.

Baroness—Spaedth.

Counts—Ludolf, Karoly.

Right Honourables—Sir G. F. Hill, George Canning, Robert Peel, W. Huskisson, C. W. Wynn, Stratford Canning, ——— Beckett, F. Robinson, C. Manners Sutton, Sir J. Leach, Sir C. Long H. Goulburn.

Honourables—John Tollemache, Mrs. Hope, Miss Dundas, Robert Dundas.

Sirs—R. Bolton, W. Davison, R. Gardiner, T. Stanley, R. Chester, C. Paget, H. Torrens, H. Turner, W. Congreve, W. Gordon, A. Barnard, G. Cockburn, G. Warrender, W. Keppel, J. Shelley.

Generals—Bailley, Tournton, King.

Colonels—Lygon, Macdonald, Watley, Elphinstone, Higgins, Keete.

Major—Jones.

Captains—Conroy, Russell, Seymour, Fitzclarence

Messrs—Dawson, Hope, Wilmot Horton, Brent, Watson, Agar Ellis, Hobhouse, Freemantle, Newman, A. Stanhope, Stuart Wortley, Denison, Ellice, Lushington, Barrington, Cecil, Jenkins, Villiers, Berkeley Paget, Clive, Greenwood, Lascelles, Planta, Cavendish, Singleton, Arbuthnot, Culling Smith.

Mistresses—Dawson, Wilmot Horton, Lascelles, Agar Ellis, Hobhouse Peel, Macdonald, Wynn.

Misses—Two Wynns.

BRITISH PRESS,---JULY 7.

Several letters were yesterday received from Mexico. Those from the capital are not of later date than the intelligence we yesterday gave exclusively. Their contents are, however, not devoid of interest. The treaty betwixt Great Britain and Mexico was ratified by the Congress on the 26th of April, after a division of 44 Representatives in favour of the measure and 12 in opposition to it. With the Senate and Executive no difficulty occurred, and all differences were finally arranged on the 29th. Mr. Morier intended to depart for England with the Treaty on the 10th of May. The foreign commerce of the Republic had increased to considerably, that in the month of March the receipts of the custom houses alone were equal to the public expenditure. We regret to find that the duties levied on British manufactures are so heavy, that nine tenths of the goods consumed are smuggled into the Mexican Public. The Mexican rulers are as yet but young statesmen, and it will still require some time to convince them that the national revenue would be much increased by the reduction of the import duties. To our merchants it matters comparatively little whether the Mexican Government reduce these duties or not; for, under the present system, they have a strong temptation to risk the forfeiture of the goods, in order to save the payment of the heavy duties imposed upon them. To the Mexican people, however, the consequences of this system are highly pernicious. High duties impoverish the Treasury, and enhance the price of articles which otherwise would be of moderate cost. General Michelena, on his return to Mexico, cannot render a more important service to his country than by calling the attention of the Legislature to the liberal conduct of the British Ministers regarding commerce, and advising them to imitate an example so much in conformity with the best interests of the community. Very recent information had been received at Mexico, from the Valenciana Mining District. The practice of the new system of amalgamation had been found in every way equal to the expectation of the miners. The works were proceeding with much animation, and a considerable quantity of silver, in bars, had been forwarded to Mexico to undergo the operation of being stamped with the Republican Eagle.

Yesterday Parliament was prorogued by Commission. The Speech delivered by the Lord Chancellor in his Majesty's name, is, as might have been expected, of no great length. It was only in seasons of public danger or distress that many topics can be found for a document of this nature. When the tide of national prosperity flows in an even and uninterrupted course, there can be but few subjects to which it is necessary especially to advert from the throne, on closing the session of the Legislature. In the first place, the Speech congratulates Parliament on the improved condition of Ireland, and the cessation of those extraordinary measures of rigour, which the public safety had required. The progress made in that country towards a general meliorations of the state of society, is, we have reason to believe, much greater than is generally supposed. It would be strange, indeed, if Ireland could remain without improvement, while Great Britain continues every year to go on increasing in power and wealth. There was certainly some alarm during the days of the Catholic Association, and for a short time after the rejection of the Catholic claims; but confidence is now restored, and British capital is beginning to take a direction favourable to the spread of industrious and orderly habits among the Irish people. It is for this reason that we have lately witnessed what would otherwise have been entirely inexplicable, viz.—the removal of coercive measures simultaneously with the refusal of a demand in support of which the majority of the physicial force of the country was arrayed. If, under these circumstances, naturally irritating, at least to a large and active party, we see the public tranquillity nevertheless perfectly maintained and become every day better assured, we may conclude that all apprehensions respecting the peace of Ireland are at this moment without foundation. Unless the Catholic leaders should press too far on the forbearance of Government, there is no danger of disturbance. Though the symptoms have occasionally been rather equivocal, we have, after all, some confidence in the wariness and good sense of Mr. O'Connell. Temperance is certainly no more an Irish virtue than chastity; but we still think, he must have learned the value of moderation. The rashness of his character, it is true, now and then breaks out, but he is not insensible to loftier feelings, which will incline him to uphold that constitution with which he, as much as any man, knows the best interests of his country are bound up.

The Speech, after stating the assurances of their friendly disposition given by all foreign Powers, briefly alludes, in general terms, to the Burmese war. The reductions of taxation are mentioned in terms of satisfaction, and the new commercial and colonial systems are finally noticed in language of the warmest approbation. The Speech closes with an expression of his Majesty's confident hope that these measures will promote "that general and increasing prosperity which continues to pervade every part of the kingdom." Unquestionably, there never was a period in our history more flourishing than the present, or more encouraging in its prospects in the future. Never did the permanent strength of the nation show itself more conspicuously; its revenue never exhibited greater proofs of its increasing wealth. The merits of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and of Mr. Huskisson, are not truly estimated when they are pressed for having "returned to the sound principles of commerce." Their claims to public gratitude go far beyond this. The truth is, they have practically introduced, for the first time, a system which no Ministers have hitherto had the wisdom or the courage to act upon; they have brought into actual operation those principles of political economy which have grown out of the progress of knowledge, and which are the result of inquiry directed by profound reflection, and confirmed by matured experience. It is in the application of those axioms of enlightened policy that, departing from the trammels and casting aside the prejudices of their predecessors in office, they have imparted a new and refreshing energy to the commerce of the country—they have breathed, as it were, into it the spirit of justice—the benefit to the mercantile world will be incalculable.

In the Foreign Department, Mr. Canning has a difficult crisis to act in, and he has acted in it with great forecast, and with a firmness that, without giving any umbrage to Foreign Powers, has preserved to Great Britain her preponderating influence in the affairs of Europe. When we consider the feverish state of feeling on the Continent, and the jealousy with which our power is viewed by its leading Potentates, the preserving entire the relations of peace and amity, and preserving them, too, in a sound and healthful state, is matter of no light praise.

The public business has been conducted during the whole of the Session with more than usual temper and courtesy on the part of the Opposition. We have witnessed nothing of that elemental strife—that war of annoyance—with which it was formerly the custom to embarrass the operations of Government. All this we are glad to perceive is fast fading away. What has wrought this change of disposition? Have the Opposition, by common consent, broken their weapons of warfare? Have they determined for the future to follow no preconcerted system of factious cavilling, and to speak only what they think? Not so, exactly. The truth is, that *party influence* has lost its place in the public mind. The bulk of the people have arrived at that state in which men think for themselves, and cease to resign their judgment to the dominion of any body of men, either in or out of power. That age of ignorance and credulity, in which the bulk of the nation take everything upon trust, is gone by. An Administration in these times must be calculated for the light of day, and it is the great praise of the present that it is so. Names of parties no longer mislead the multitude. The standards of Whig and Tory are cast down, never to be raised again. The tone of the Opposition is lowered, because they know that public opinion is with the Ministry, and deservedly so, for we unhesitatingly assert, that the public interest have never been more anxiously attended to, or a stronger disposition manifested on the part of Government to advance whatever could tend to promote them, than during the Session of Parliament which terminated yesterday.

It is not unlikely, we think, that after the Assizes there will be a dissolution of the Parliament. Of course we do not pretend to speak with any certainty as to an event which is never disclosed till the Cabinet have decided that it shall take place.

THE SUN,---JULY 7.

Marshal Macdonald.—The Marshal appears to be about sixty years of age, thin in person, and rather above the middle size; his hair is quite grey, his eyes dark, his countenance rather round and sedate. He was plainly dressed in black, and, like his celebrated friend Buonaparte, takes snuff in great quantities.—He speaks very little English, and that little imperfectly. The fatigue of a soldier's life, and the anxieties of political struggles, appear to have brought premature age, for he walked feeble, appearing in an infirm state of health. When on the field of Culloden, he expressed his surprise at the imbecility which dictated the choice of that spot for the position of the Pretender's army. No spot could be worse chosen for the position of an irregular body of men acting on the defensive against regular troops, and the wonder was increased, the General observed, when the neighbouring high grounds behind the Water of Nairn afforded so fine a position to obtain the objects and suit the circumstances of the Jacobites. Of Marshal Macdonald's life little or nothing is known in this country. His merits must no doubt be assumed to be great, since they conducted him at an early age to a high command in the French army, and have sustained him in that rank amid all the vicissitudes which his country and his colleagues in arms have experienced during thirty years. The first time, we believe, that his name became familiar in the country was in the year 1799, when the French, having been totally defeated by the combined Armies of Russia and Austria, under the direction of the celebrated Suvaroff, Gen. Macdonald was appointed to command a division of the French army directed to act in concert with another division under Moreau. The rapid and enterprising manœuvres of Macdonald on this occasion disconcerted the plans of Suvaroff, and obliged him to withdraw from the prosecution of the designs he was engaged in, and hasten to the relief of the Austrians, then on the point of being overwhelmed. By astonishing exertions and rapid marches, Suvaroff succeeded in effecting a junction with the Austrians, and the combined armies were ready to make head against the French General. The battle which ensued on the banks of the Trebia, a deep and rapid river in the north of Italy, was, for duration and obstinacy, wholly unequalled in that war which has been characterised as a "war of giants." For three summer days in succession, the contest was maintained with almost unremitting obstinacy. At length the French army was compelled to retire, leaving 12,000 of their number extended on the field of battle. Gen. Macdonald, who had been wounded a few weeks previously, was again wounded in this action. He managed his retreat, however, so ably, that his opponents, gallant, active, and skilful as they were, could gain no further advantage, and the shattered wrecks of the French army were conducted without any further loss through the passes of the Appenines into France. Suvaroff being congratulated on his victory, answered in the words of the monarch of Epirus—"Another such victory and we shall be undone." So far as we have heard, Marshal Macdonald was never employed in the Peninsula, nor opposed to British troops. He had a command in the French army which invaded Russia, but he was not with that part of it which advanced to Moscow. During the campaign which ensued after the disastrous retreat from Russia, he was actively engaged with Buonaparte, Ney, Vandamme, and other celebrated Generals, in the attempt to retrieve the affairs of their country, then bending before the combined efforts of Europe. In this struggle, Marshal Macdonald, having had one-half of his division of the army separated from the other by an unexpected rise in the river Bober in Germany, was attacked in his weakened state,, and defeated by the indefatigable Blucher.---*(Glasgow Chronicle.)*

We are this day enabled to lay before our Readers an Abstract of the Quarter's Revenue, which presents an increase on the Quarter of 504,041*l.*, and on the whole year of 1,733,601*l.* All this is extremely encouraging, and without doubt proclaims us rapidly advancing from the state of depression in which the beginning of the peace found us. But, nevertheless, we must go on. The National Debt is still larger, much larger than is wholesome, and at present we see but little hope of a reduction to any very great amount. It is not, therefore, sufficient that the Revenue should increase; something should be done to diminish the great weight of the National Debt upon the public purse, and thus place us in a situation to protect ourselves when war should again be necessary.

THE STAR,—JULY 7,

Manufacture of Antiquities---Not far from the ruins of *Vesta's* Temple, at Rome, was heard some months ago a subterranean noise, which foretold, according to some superstitious people, a great calamity. The Roman police went down to the place; they dug and soon discovered a subterraneous passage, and seized upon a man who was amusing himself with forging pieces of money stamped with the effigies of Cæsar, Maximilian, Caracalla, Heliogabalus, &c. &c. This novel sort of coiner owned that he had been carrying on this trade for more than ten years, and that, thanks to his industry the antique cabinets of many English, German, and French antiquaries had been enriched by these means. As the laws did not provide against so extraordinary a case, this *manufacturer of antiquities* has been released upon promising to sell no more *aboli* for piastres, or TALENTS for louis-d'ors.---*Le Petit Mercure.*

NEW CASTLE-UPON-TYNE, JULY 5.

Affray with the Military.---Saturday, after the Band of the 3d, or King's Own Light Dragoons, had been parading the streets of this town for recruits, and had retired to Eggleton's, the Fighting Cocks, in the Bigg-market, on that evening, to take refreshment, an affray commenced about ten o'clock at night, and the Band proceeded, playing as well as the jostling of the crowd of people that accompanied them would allow, as far as the Darn Crook, when the shouts were truly awful from the pressure of the people, who then began to use brick bats, stones, and mud, so as to provoke the few soldiers who were of the recruiting party, and accompanied the Band, to draw their swords. Great violence continued to be evinced on both sides, along the road up Gallowgate and towards the Barracks; many bruises were the consequence, and one man, who had been very obstreperous the whole evening, received a cut in the cheek from a sabre. The serjeant is said to have behaved well on the occasion, and the soldier bearing the instrument vulgarly called the *Great Tom of Lincoln*, used every means to persuade the mob to allow the Band to go peaceably to the Barracks. Towards 12 o'clock, a file of men was dispatched to quell the disturbance, but we are glad their interference was then rendered unnecessary by the people dispersing.---The destruction of the musical instruments belonging to the Band must have been serious, as the fragment of clarioners, &c. found strewed in Gallowgate on the Sunday morning, amply testified. We have not been enabled precisely to learn how the affray originated, or on which side the provocation was first made.

THE SUN,—JULY 8.

PRICE OF STOCKS THIS DAY AT ONE O'CLOCK

Bank Stock	232 ½	Old Annuities	—
3 per Cent Red.	90 ⅛	New Ditto	—
3 per Cent. Cons.	89 ⅛ ex div.	Ex. Bills 1000*l.*	1*d* 45 46 44
3½ per Cent.	98 ⅛		
Ditto Red.	98 ⅛	Ditto 500*l.*	1*d* —
4 per Cent. New	104 ¼ ¼ ex div.	Ditto Small	1*d* —
		Ditto Commercial	—
Bank Long Ann.	22 ⅛	Bank for Act	—
India Stock	—	India for Acct.	—
Ditto Bonds	63 pm.	Cons. for Opening	91 ⅛ ⅛
South Sea Stock	—		

PRICES OF FOREIGN FUNDS AT ONE O'CLOCK

Austrian Bds, 5 per ct	98 ¼	Neapolitan Scrip	—
Brazilian Bds.	83 ¼	Peruvian Bonds	—
1825	¾ dis.	Do. Scrip	—
Buenos Ayres Bds	—	Portuguese Bonds	88 ½
Chilian Bds, 6 per cent.	8 ¼	Prussian, 5 per ct.	1 ½
Colombian Bds, 6 per cent.	86	Ditto New	—
Do. do. 1824	88 ½	Russian, New, 5 per ct.	96 ⅛
Danish, 5 per cent.	—	Spanish 18 1. 5 per ct	22 ⅛
Do. Scrip,	3 ⅛ dis.	1823	—
Greek Bds	4 ½	French Rentes, 5 p. ct.	102f. 75c.
Do. Scrip, 1825	13 ¼ dis.	Exchange.	25f. 10c.
Mexican Bids	75 ¼	3 per cent.	—f.
Do. Scrip 18 5	2 ¼ ½ dis.	Exchange.	—f. —c.
Neapolitan 5 per cent.	—		

(From the Quotidienne of Tuesday, July 5.)

Paris, July 4—However accustomed we have been to see the Ministers every day sacrifice the interests of Monarchal France to the preservation of the personal power, we were far from expecting the decision they have taken with respect to M. Hyde de Neuville, by placing him *en disponibilité*. Such, then, is the reward of this Ambassador, for 30 years' sacrifices, and for the fortune he has lost in serving the Royal cause. But what imports it to the President of the Council, that for the service of the Bourbons, M. Hyde de Neuville has been three times condemned to death---that he has passed 20 years in exile---that his devotedness has caused not only his own ruin, but that of all his family, the members of which have filled the revolutionary prisons from the Tower of the Temple to the dungeons of Guiana? What matter so many services and so many misfortunes? Their remembrance must be effaced by the wrong of having been an independent deputy---of having defended in the Tribune the interests of France, and of not having thought himself obliged, though his Majesty's Ambassador, to maintain that the law of the Rentes would enrich the country, and that all the legislative measures proposed by the Ministry were favourable to the monarchy and religion. The Royalists will not be deceived; they will perceive whence the blow comes that strikes one of our ablest diplomatists, and it would be in vain for the Ministry or its Journals to undertake to blind them to the motives which have induced it to offer to M. de Neuville, as a favour on the coronation, only the placing him *en disponibilité*. Thus it is a Ministry formed under the auspices of a Monarchial opinion, that strikes the Statesman whom its predecessors had respected, when he ha

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

not acquired the new claims which he now has to the gratitude of the Government by the only treaty of commerce made since the Restoration, and by his noble conduct in Portugal. It may be affirmed before-hand that this disgrace will be considered by all France as the recompense of an honourable independence; it will see in it also, on the part of the French Ministry, its proof of a condescension which we will no characterise for the policy of the British Ministry.

(*From the Journal des Debats.*)

PARIS, JULY 4.---Baron Hyde de Neuville has just been placed *en disponibilité*. It is asserted, that we are henceforth to have in Portugal only a legation of the second order. Is not the Embassy, perhaps, suppressed in order to suppress the Ambassador?

After enumerating, like the *Quotidienne*, the services of M. de Neuville, the writer says:---

"Let us hope that the *disponibilité* will not be a vain word, and that he will soon re-enter the career which his zeal and his talents had opened to him.

"However this may be, it is probable that his recal from Lisbon will give great pleasure at London. There are reasons for this which are apparently known to the President of the Council."

(*From the Etoile of July* 6.)

PARIS, JULY 5.—It is a remarkable circumstance with what affectation all the opposition journals announce to-day that the French Ambassador in Portugal is placed *en disponibilité*. We have not to enter into an explanation on this measure, because it is connected with a policy which cannot, and must not, become a subject of discussion. We are ignorant whether the personage of whom they speak has done any thing to incur their regard, but we should be much astonished if he were not embarrassed by it.

NEW ACADEMY.

EDINBURGH, JULY 5.--Yesterday, the first annual Meeting of the Subscribers to the Edinburgh Academy was held in the hall of the School. On the motion of Robert Dundas, Esq. of Arniston, the LORD JUSTICE CLERK was called to the Chair. The Report was read by John Russell, Esq. the secretary. It began by stating, that as far as the experience of the first year would go, all the anticipations of the subscribers would ultimately be realized. The building had been found sufficient for the accommodation of the scholars in all its parts. Each apartment was set apart for a particular class, instead of a particular master. The whole expense of building the school, levelling the ground, &c. was 12,264*l.* 10s. The Rector's report to the Directors was read, as part of the general report. It stated that the Edinburgh Academy was opened under circumstances quite unprecedented in the annals of teaching. Three hundred and fifty pupils met together for the first time under one roof. The attainments of such a number were so very different, that no examination could possibly place each in his proper class; and it required no ordinary degree of exertion to overcome the difficulty of reducing that discordant mass to unity. It next adverted to the teachers having, in a great measure, carried on the business of the school without corporeal punishment---operating rather by the fear of disgrace than bodily pain. It then gave a general view of the progress of the different classes---that in the junior classes being the greatest. This circumstance was attributed to some of the pupils having been placed in classes higher than their previous attainments qualified them for. The report alluded to the premiums which the Directors have agreed to give; 1st, For superior scholarship---a gold medal to the dux of the first class, and a silver one to the dux of the other class, with books to the scholars next in order; 2d, To the pupils who have made the greatest progress in studies: and 3d, for general good conduct and diligence. The number of scholars was limited to 110 to each class, and the Rector's to 160. The number of scholars this year was---In the first class, 110; in the second, 73; third, 65; fourth, 57; and fifth, 66; total 372. The gross expense had been 13,697l., and the receipts 12,325l., making an excess over the income of 1,372l; but against that there appeared 600l. not paid by the subscribers. It was resolved by the Directors that the school books should be sold by the janitor, and the profits applied to the purchase of class libraries. The plan had succeeded; profits to the extent of 118*l.* had been realized since October, with which sum a library of 130 volumes had been procured for the Rector's class; and 91 volumes for the fourth class. Donations had been received from Lord Robertson of the whole of Principal Robertson's works---from David Constable, Esq.---and from Messrs. Longman and Company. The report concluded by paying a high compliment to the Rector and masters, whose conduct had met with the entire approbation of the Directors.

JAMES MONCREIFF, Esq. in rising to move that the report be printed and circulated, confessed, that all he had to say might be compressed into a single sentence. What had already taken place they had all witnessed---they were all aware of the extraordinary success which had attended the establishment of this seminary. The institution was commenced under very great difficulties---the great expence which was to be overcome in the first instance---the difficulty of procuring a proper site---and particularly, the difficulty with respect to the old established High School, a seminary which was alike respectable and distinguished for the numbers who attended it, and for the diligence and eminence of the masters, as teachers and scholars---men who deservedly possess the esteem of their fellow citizens. Mr. M. then proceeded to notice the obligations the subscribers were under to their most excellent Rector. The difficulties he had to overcome were very great. when it was considered that all the classes were composed of boys who had come from different schools, and who had been accustomed to as many different modes of teaching. It was therefore impossible, by any examination, to extract sufficient information as to the state of knowledge of each pupil. It was, however, worthy of remark, that it was exactly two years since the foundation of the edifice in which they then stood was laid; and now they were at the end of the first session of the establishment, with such a report before them. That report was highly to be approved of---for it was not a mere eulogy on what had been done, but was a plain statement of facts which could be judged of by every one, in which, with a most commendable spirit, those parts of the system that had not yet succeeded so well as had been hoped, were as prominently noticed as those wherein success had been most conspicuous. In so far as regarded the state of the funds, it was truly gratifying that, after such exertions, the whole excess above the income was only between 600*l.* and 700*l.* After noticing that an institution of that nature may be conducted without exercising that personal severity which it was to be feared was too often done in seminaries throughout the kingdom, he concluded with moving that the report be printed and circulated; and that the thanks of the meeting be given to the Directors for the manner in which they had conducted the affairs of the institution.

The LORD JUSTICE CLERK said, he felt great pleasure in tendering the thanks of the meeting to the Directors, for the zeal, diligence, and ability, with which they discharged their duties, for to them were the subscribers principally indebted for the success of the institution.

Mr. DUNDAS, as Chairman of the Directors, said a few words, which were not distinctly heard.

On the motion of Lord Hermand, Louis Ferrier, Esq., James Moncrieff. Esq., and George Wauchope, Esq, were elected directors, in the room of those who go out by rotation.

The thanks of the subscribers were voted to the Lord Justice Clerk, and the meeting separated.

The following curious letter from the Lord LOVAT, of the year 1745, is given in a work which is just published. An "Historical Account of the Family of Fraser:"---

"DEAR LOCHIEL, "September, 1745.

"I fear you have been ower rash in going ere affairs were ripe. You are in a dangerous state. The Elector's General, Cope, is in your rear, hanging at yr tail wt 3.000 men, such as have not been seen hein since Dundee's affair, and we have no force to meet him. If ye Macphersons wd tak ye field, I wd bring out my lads to help ye work, and 'twixt ye twa we might cause Cope keep his Xmas heir; but only Cluny is earnest in ye cause, and my Lord Advocat plays at cat and mouse wt me: but times may change, and I may bring him to ye Saint Johns ne's tippet. Meantime look to yourselves for ye may expect many a sour face and sharp weapon in ye south. I'll aid when I can, but my prayers are all I can give at present. My services to ye Prince; but I wish he had not come heir soe empty handed. Siller would go far in the Highlands. I send ys be Ewan Fraser, wm I have charged to give it to yourself; for were Duncan to find it, it wd be my head to an onion. Farewell.

"Your faithful friend,

"For "LOVAT."
"Ye Laird of Lochiel.
"Yese."

THE STAR,---JULY 8.

CORFU, JUNE 7.—Ibrahim Pacha is still in the Morea, but his situation is by no means enviable. After being for months in want of every necessary, the destruction of his ammunition in Modon, which he witnessed with his own eyes, must place him in great embarrassment. Personally, he has acquired the respect of all military men, because he has done wonders with the undisciplined Egyptians, and without any support in his operations, and has succeeded in the reduction of Navarino, of which he seemed to make a point of honour, under circumstances that appeared to render the taking of the place improbable. The Greeks, it is true, affirm that this does not improve his bad situation; but so much is clear, that the heroic Miaulis, in his successful operations by sea, was not seconded on the land side as he might have expected. There is, for this reason, something inexplicable in the fall of Navarino. Of late there have been daily actions near Anatolico and Missolonghi, which have not led to any result.

By the arrival of the Alicia in the Clyde, a file of Barbadoes Papers to the 25th of May has been received. They are principally filled with the proceedings of the Legislature, the Clergy, and the people, to carry into effect the diffusion of religious knowledge after the forms of the Established Church, by erecting a new Church. So strong is this feeling, that the Wesleyan Clergyman, sent out to replace Mr. SHREWSBURY, declined to land, and had proceeded to St Vincent's, intending from thence to return to England. The most anxious desire is evinced by all classes to attend, and to get their slaves to attend, the Established Church. The Bishop and the Established Clergy are welcomed with enthusiasm on all occasions wherever they go, not only in Barbadoes, but in all the Windward Islands where his Lordship had been. He had also proceeded to visit the Leeward Islands, in the EDEN, Captain LAWRENCE, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. PINDER and Mr. COLERIDGE.

The present LORD CHANCELLOR was admitted a student of the middle Temple in 1772, and was called to the Bar in 1776. For some time he practised almost exclusively as an equity draughtsman; but finding so sedentary an occupation injurious to his health, he appeared in Court, and quickly rose into notice. In the year 1783, a Patent of Precedency was granted to him and he was soon after introduced into Parliament for the Borough of Weobly in Herefordshire. In 1788, he was raised to the Office of Solicitor, and in 1793 to that of Attorney-General. This Office he held until the year 1799, when he was created a Peer and made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. Four years afterwards, he was raised to the Woolsack, which he has since continued to occupy, with the exception of the short period that Lord ERSKINE held the Seals.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.

MISCELLANY.—A premium of three guineas is offered for the best Welsh translation of the Duke of York's speech, against further concession of political power to the Catholics.—Most of the splendid tables and cabinets belonging to Mr. Watson Taylor, and which were sold the other day, by Christie, were purchased for his Majesty, at a price far below the original cost. They are for the present deposited at Carlton House, but are intended hereafter to decorate the new palace.—At the sale of Lord Berwick's pictures, by Mr. Phillips, last week, the *Claude* was knocked down to Mr. Reloagle at 1,165*l.*; the *Virgin and Child*, by Murillo, at 1,890*l.*; and the *Continence of Scipio*, by Rubens, at 1,785*l.* Sir G. Warrender, Mr. Talcker, Mr. Bolton, and Mr. Martin, purchased some of the pictures. The best portrait of *Madam Lavaliere at Prayer*, by Greuce, was bought by Lord Howden, at the high price of 73*l.*—Among the curiosities exhibited at the fair of St. Lazare at Marseilles, the *Etoile* mentions a giant, named Martin Rubega, who is seven feet two inches in height (about seven feet nine inches English), with fine proportioned chest, hands, and thighs. His strength, it appears, is prodigious, for he breaks in pieces, with facility, a marble slab, by a single blow of his fist. He is an Italian by birth, and a descendant of Gigli, whom Buffon has honoured with peculiar notice in his work on Natural History.——Five thousand guineas have been refused for the very fine picture of *Leda*, painted by Leonardo da Vinci, at Fontainbleau, for King Francis the First, now at Christie's rooms. This picture was many years the principal feature in the Hesse Cassel Collection: till the late long war caused it to fall into the hands of Bonaparte's army. The present proprietor, La Fontaine, a picture dealer in Paris, expects that it will produce seven or eight thousand guineas.—On Tuesday evening Mr. Graham made his 24th ascent from the Garden of the Bedford Arms, at Camden Town, in the midst of an immense concourse of people. He was accompanied by two young ladies, the daughters of a Mr. Beckett. The balloon rose in a majestic style, and passed to the westward, taking its course over the Regent's Park, &c amidst the shouts of the spectators. After a pleasant voyage of nearly an hour they alighted in perfect safety as Feltham, between three and four miles beyond Hounslow.—On Wednesday last were landed from Leghorn, and deposited in the Royal Menagerie at the Tower, the various animals and birds, including four young ostriches, which were collected by Major Denham during his residence in the interior of Africa, and which afterwards endured, with him and his companions, the difficulties of a five months' journey from Bornou.—We understand that the remission of stamp duties on transfers of ships, will be in operation from the 10th instant, and that orders to that effect have been transmitted to the proper officers.—It is calculated, upon a moderate computation, that the number of horses stolen in various parts of this kingdom, within the last four months, amount to upwards of 400.—The *Constitutionel*, it seems, has been generally prohibited in the Papal dominions, on account of its advocacy of Protestant principles.—It is a singular and important fact, that fifteen years ago we imported from India its muslins and its porcelain; now we are exporting to it *our* muslins and *our* porcelain.—New South Wales papers state, that Captain Howell and Mr. Hume had returned to Sidney from an excursion southward. They had penetrated as far as Western Port, Bass's Straits, where they discovered a river of considerable magnitude. They represent the country from lat. 36 to Western Port, to be remarkably rich, and much superior to the counties of Argyleshire or Bathurst.—To such an extent does the passion for collecting early impressions of Hogarth's print extend, that at the sale of the collection of the late G. Baker Esq. on Friday last, at Sotheby's, the following lots were sold as under:—*Portrait of Wm. Hogarth and his Dog*, proof, before the title, 25*l.* 4*s.* *The Four Times of the Day*, first proof state of the plates, 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* *The Evening Scene* of the above sets of prints, a proof prior to the introduction of the girl, only three were taken from the plate in that state. 50*l.* Hogarth's *First Thought of the Enthusiasm delineated*, 43*l.* *The March to Finchley*, with the Sunday date, *i. e.* December the 30th, 36*l.* 15*s.* The total of the day's sale was 933*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*—Lupton's engraving of *Whiting Fishing off Margate*, after the celebrated Turner, is one of the finest specimens of mezzotinto, on steel, we have seen since the invention.—The King, accompanied by Sir C. Long and Mr. Nash, the architect, on Friday visited Northumberland House, for the purpose of seeing the beautiful staircase there, that has excited so much admiration on account of its taste, grandeur, and architectural beauty. His Majesty went in the most private manner, so that he was not recognized on the carriage entering the gates.—Lieut Clapperton, the enterprising traveller in the interior of Africa, has been promoted to the rank of Commander.—The Duke of Wellington has been presented by his Majesty with the identical diamond ornament of the order of the garter, with which Queen Anne invested the Duke of Marlborough.—Colonel Hamilton arrived on Tuesday morning at the Foreign Office, Downing-street, with the Ratification of the Treaty between this country and the Republic of Columbia.—A few days ago, a small gold coin of the Reign of Edward II. was found by a workman whilst engaged on the new line of road near Blackburn. It is in a high state of preservation and is rather smaller than a shilling.—By the New Street Act, which has just passed, the hackney coach stand is to be removed from Charing-cross and Cockspur-street, after the 1st of January next.—The very celebrated picture painted by Corregio, representing the *Holy Family*, formerly in the collection of the King of Spain, and lately in the possession of Mr. Nieuwenhuys, has been just purchased by the Government for the National Gallery.—The workmen commenced on Monday pulling down the wall which has hitherto excluded Hyde Park from view at Knightsbridge.—A schoolmaster in Worcester has proved his right to the Earldom of Stirling, and voted as such.—It is reported that Mr. Peel intends to place the situation of sheriffs on a new footing,—by appointing perpetual sheriffs at a salary, who shall be chosen by each county.

THERE has been some discussion in Parliament respecting the alterations at Buckingham House; and several individuals have written on the subject, suggesting the erection of a new Palace altogether, and no less than four different sites have been mentioned as the *most* eligible. These zealous persons might have saved themselves the trouble, for the improvements of Buckingham House will render that a residence worthy of a British Monarch.

The elevation will be Grecian, and of stone, advanced in front of the present building, which will be re-arranged so as to form a magnificent gallery, in which the beautiful collection of Pictures belonging to His MAJESTY, and which are scattered about in the different Palaces will be most advantageously disposed. The grounds are also to undergo considerable alteration, and a piece of water will form a new feature amongst their beauties—this addition will not only improve the effect, but will answer a most useful purpose, inasmuch as the soil procured by excavation will be employed in raising a mound, to be thickly planted, which will exclude the view of the new stables from any part of the domain.

From the taste and activity of MR. NASH (whose merits the country so justly recognizes, and so duly appreciates) everything may be expected—although we believe it is no secret, that to the personal suggestions of THE SOVEREIGN himself, many of those improvements in progress, connected with the removal of the Court from Carlton House, are attributable.

The alteration consequent upon the demolition of Carlton House will be one of the most splendid yet effected in that part of the town. A Square corresponding with Waterloo-place will be opened towards the gardens, but separated from them by an iron-railing. To the right and left of this, facing the garden, on a terrace, four or six first-rate houses will be erected; and three more on the site of the present riding-house---all of which will have the advantage of a view into the Garden and Park; while from Regent-street the view will be uninterrupted across the Parade to Westminster Abbey. Nothing can be more beautiful than such a prospect; and, on the other hand, the magnificent change to be worked at Charing-cross will secure to LONDON a "*Place*" not surpassed in grandeur and variety in any City in Europe.

But perhaps the generality of the public are not yet prepared to understand, that from this grand square, in which a fac-simile of the Parthenon; the portico of St. Martin's church; the Heralds' College; the College of Physicians; the Union Club, the Athenian Club, and a splendid façade to the present buildings of the King's Mews, are to be collected; a street upon the same scale as Regent-street is to be built, annihilating all the vile neighbourhood of the Seven Dials, and part of St. Giles's, and leading directly to the British Museum. In the front of the Museum, it is proposed to insulate the church of St. George's, Bloomsbury, and leave a grand area in front of that building, while, at the other end of the street, the beautiful church of St. Martin's is also to be insulated---a change which not only will bring that magnificent structure to the eye of the public,, but also place the front of Northumberland House as a feature in the square to which we have already referred.

When these vast alterations and improvements are spoken of, cold calculating men shrug up their shoulders and sigh, and call them "Visions fair and bright," and murmur about time; and add the consolatory enquiry of "who shall live to see them?" but this is idle when it is recollected that in ten short years, the same hand has with a giant's power, drawn through the heart of the metropolis, a street, which taken in all its points, and all its features, stands unrivalled in the civilized world. There seems no reason why all that we have recounted, being more scattered, and not requiring half so much mental labour as Regent-street, where the clashing interests of innumerable proprietors, and interested persons, interfered so formidably as to render it necessary to fight, as it were, inch by inch during its progress; should not be effected in the time mentioned by the Architect.

As far as Buckingham House goes, the term which MR. NASH has allowed himself for its completion, is eighteen months, but it does not appear necessary that the works *there* should be *exclusively* carried on, nor that expedition by different hands in other parts of the town should at all interfere with the rapidity of movements at the palace.

BOMBAY.—Printed and Published for the PROPRIETORS, at the Courier Press, No. 1, Church Gate Street, by SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE PHADHOO, Hindoo, of No. 15, Pallow Street, without the Fort of Bombay.